The Irish Times.
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No 497. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......£2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0 }

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.
On THIS WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5th, 1860.
The Performances will commence with Shakspere's Tragedy of MACBETH.
Macbeth - Mr. Charles Kean
Banquo - Mr. G. Everett
Macduff - Mr. J. F. Cathcart
Lady Macbeth - Mrs. Charles Kean
Gentlewoman attending on Lady Macbeth - Miss N. Chapman
To conclude with a Comedietta, entitled THE RIVAL PAGES.
Louis XIII. - Mr W Raynham
Victoire - Mrs Buckingham
Julie - Miss Edwards.
Doors open at a Quarter to Seven; Performances to commence at a Quarter past Seven.
Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.
Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d.
No Second Price

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Ninth appearance of the Juvenile and Versatile Actor, Mr. WYBERT ROUSBY.
On this WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5th December, 1860, The performances will commence with the historical Drama (in three acts), entitled THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.
Gaston D'Aubigne - Mr Wybert Rousby.
Marie D'Ostanges - Mr G Vincent.
- Miss S Miles.
SCARF BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, By Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
To be followed by the celebrated Petite Drama of MONSIEUR JACQUES.
Monsieur Jacques - Mr Wybert Rousby.
Nina - Miss Bathurst.
Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE, Author and Composer of the new National Song, "The Shamrock," &c., &c., will sing "The Whistling Thief," Irish characteristic song, by Samuel Lover, Esq.
To conclude with the celebrated Historical Drama of MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS.
Lord Ruthven - Mr Fitzjames
Lord George Douglas - Mr G Vincent
Sandy M'Farlane - Mr George Fishe
Mary Queen of Scots - Miss S Miles
Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7.
Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that the next Concert for the Season will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 12th instant, at a quarter past Eight o'clock. The programme will include—Sinfonia, Romberg; Overture—"La Fiancee," Auber; "Ruler of the Spirits," Weber. Solos, Harp—"Fantasia Brillante" and "Recollections of Normandy"—F. Chatterton. Pianoforte, Fantasia—"Le Prophete" Liszt; "Restless Nights" and Tarantelle—Heller. Vocal selections from "Undine," "Robin Hood," &c.
The following Artistes have been *exclusively* engaged for this Concert:—
Madame LOUISA VINNING,
Miss POOLE,
Mr. TENNANT,
Mr. ALLAN ARVING,
Pianoforte—Herr DULCKEN BOHRER,
Harp—Mr. FREDERICK CHATTERTON.
Tickets will be issued This Day from Four to Half-past Five o'clock. (By order)
HENRY BUSSELL, Sec.
P.S.—A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert. Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR. Now Exhibiting at A. LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days.
Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.
N.B.—A. L. has just received from Paris all the Goods selected by himself in French Almanacs for 1861, Rich Colour Boxes, &c., and beautiful Albums for Photographic Visiting Cards, and Drawing Materials of all kinds in endless variety.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN. (Under the Sanction of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council).
At the last Drawing, which took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, June 30, 1860, there were 750 Prizes distributed, including upwards of One Hundred Paintings from £150 downwards.
The NEXT DRAWING will take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and will embrace:—
200 Picture Prizes .. .. (See list.)
150 Statuettes, &c. &c. .. .. (See list.)
250 Engravings in Gilt Frames .. (See list.)
And 300 Sets of Photographs .. (See list.)
MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.
This Art Union is not connected with any Exhibition of Paintings either in Manchester or elsewhere. To prevent disappointment, purchasers should, therefore, take particular care that their tickets are for the Art Union of Great Britain.
Tickets—Price One Shilling each—entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from all the principal Printsellers, Music, and Booksellers; or they will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of an envelope stamped and directed, together with Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number of Tickets required.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
20, Princess-street, Manchester.
"THE ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—It is but justice to say, that in so far as concerns the promise of the Manchester Shilling Art-Union, to distribute pictures and Art objects to subscribers, that promise has been kept."—*Art Journal*.
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Sackville-street; and E. Smith, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

A CARD.
MR. HYNDMAN, Assessor of the Borough of Dublin, begs to return his most grateful and sincere thanks to those burgesses who so kindly supported him at his election, and regrets that they should have been put to so much trouble, owing to an illadvised and unusual contest.
4, Belvidere-place, 4th Dec. 1860.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, in connection with THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, 36, WESTLAND-ROW.
PATRON: HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.
THE FIRST PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered by the Ven. JOHN GREGG, D.D., Minister of Trinity Church, On "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Youth," IN THE ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDO, On THIS WEDNESDAY Evening, DEC. 5, 1860.
Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock, by BENJAMIN LEE GUINNESS, Esq.
Members, Free.—Tickets (Ladies and Gentlemen) to the Body of the Hall, 3d.; Gallery, 6d.; to be had from Messrs. Curry; Hodges, Smith, and Co.; and George Herbert, Booksellers. Members can have their Certificate of Membership by applying at 36, Westland-row.
CHARLES STUART STANFORD, D.D. } Hon.
HERCULES H. DICKINSON, A.M. } Secs.
THOMAS MILLS, A.M.
RICHARD J. GREENE, A.M.

SAYERS AND HEENAN.—The magnificent PICTURE of the GREAT FIGHT.—Mr. JOHN LEVETT having been appointed by Mr. George Newbold, Agent for the Sale of the above splendid Picture, which contains correct Likenesses of all the celebrated Notabilities of the Old and New World, and for all this celebrated Sporting Plates, Mr. L. will be obliged to those gentlemen who will favour him with their orders, which will be punctually attended to.
7, Bay-view, Irishtown, county Dublin,
Dec. 3rd, 1860.

GREAT TREAT.—TO THE LOVERS OF THE NOBLE ART IN DUBLIN.
Those celebrated Nonpareils of the Prize Ring—the renowned JOHNNY WALKER and the celebrated JEM MACE, Champion of the Middle Weights, who lately defeated the celebrated BOB BRETTLE, of Birmingham, for £400, and who has now challenged the Giant Champion, SAM HURST, of Stalybridge, for the Championship of the World—will pay a visit to Dublin, and will bring their Belts and Cups, and give an ENTERTAINMENT on MONDAY and TUESDAY NEXT, December 10th and 11th, assisted by a host of Talent.
Mr. John Lovell has kindly undertaken the management for them, so that the lovers of the noble art can depend on a rich treat, combined with order, comfort, and value, for their money. Full particulars will shortly appear.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The Governors of the Coombe Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin, will receive proposals on or before FRIDAY NEXT, the 7th December, for the supply of the following at the Hospital, for Ten Months from the 1st December, in such quantity as may be ordered:—
Bread (second quality), per dozen 2lb loaves.
Pure New Milk and Buttermilk, each per Imperial Gallon.
Best Drogheda Oatmeal, per Cwt.
Beef (Necks without fat or bone), per lb.
Mutton Chops, per lb.
Mu... Oaten Straw, per Cwt.
Best C... ...ember, 1860. (By order.)
3rd De...

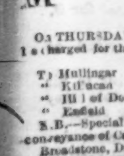
BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE, 4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, AND ... STACE-STREET, DUBLIN.
G. LAUDER and Co., 12, E... Consulting Engineers, offer their services to inventors and others wis... to procure legal protection for inventions or designs. ... Machinery.
Agents for Patent and other ...ine.
Starkey's Patent Washing Ma... produce perfect combustion in Patent Gas Regulators, which ... per cent. in their present gas, and save consumers from 20 to ... consumption.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
LOUGHREA FAIR, 5TH DECEMBER, 1860.
On THURSDAY, 6th December, the following reduced rates will be charged for the Conveyance of Live Stock from Ballinasloe:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
To Mullingar	14s 0d	To Kilcock	29s 6d
" Kilucan	18s 6d	" Maynooth	31s 6d
" Hill of Down	21s 0d	" Dublin	40s 0d
" Enfield	26s 0d		

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Ballinasloe for the conveyance of Cattle.
Broadstone, Dublin, 23rd November, 1860.
W. FORBES, Manager.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
PRINCE ALBERT, HIBERNIA, COLUMBIA, ANGLIA, For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. FROM GALWAY—"PRINCE ALBERT," For New York, December 18.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN;
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation.
Steerage .... £6 5s.
Including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Homeward Certificates of Passage from New York, Boston, and St. John's, N.F., to Dublin or other Towns in the United Kingdom, can be obtained at the Dublin Office.
For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

STRAYED from her Friends, on Saturday night, a YOUNG LADY of unsound mind, aged 34 years; low sized; very stout; brown hat and cloak.—Any information will be thankfully received by the Inspector, Sackville-lane Police-office.

ALL Persons to whom the late WILLIAM MOYERS, Esq., 51, Richmond-street, was indebted, are requested to furnish their accounts, with the Vouchers, to the Executors,
REV. JOHN WALTON MURRAY.
63, George's-street. THOMAS DOCKRELL.

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING, MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE. PRAYER MEETING THIS DAY. From 12 to 1 o'clock precisely. Open to all. Merchants and Business-men particularly invited.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the debate in the Fishamble-street Meeting, on This (Wednesday) Evening, December 5, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject: "Extreme Unction no Sacrament and unscriptural."
President—Mr. JAS. HOUSTON.
"And they cast out many devils, and anointed with oil many that were sick and healed them."—Mark vi. 13, Roman Catholic Translation of the Bible.
Maldonatus observes on this verse—"If Extreme Unction be not here, where is it?"
But yet the Council of Trent ventures only to say "that it was instituted by St. Mark in this same verse."—Session xiv. chap. 1, on Extreme Unction.
Of the priests of Rome we may say they have "anointed with oil many that were sick;" but can we add what follows—"and healed them"?
Why, if it be for the purpose of healing the sick, is it called "Extreme Unction," and "the sacrament of the departing"?—Council Trent, Sess. xiv. chap. 3.
When was Extreme Unction instituted? "The time is uncertain," says Dr. Doyle in the "Christian Doctrine."
Does not St. James (v. 15) say—"The prayer of faith shall save the sick man, and the Lord shall raise him up."?
Are the priests of Rome unable to offer "the prayer of faith"? Do they not pray several times for the recovery of the sick man? Why is recovery so rare?
Does not St. James (v. 16) say—"The continual prayer of a just man availeth much"? Why do the priests' prayers avail so little?
Does not St. James say—"And if he (the sick man) be in sins, they shall be forgiven him"? And does not the Council of Trent say that, "Whatever sins yet remain to be expiated" are, by extreme unction, wiped out? (chap. 2). What remains, then, for purgatory to do?
Why does Dr. MacHale misquote this passage thus?—St. James says—"If a man be sick among you, let him bring in the priest, let him anoint him, pray over him, and if he is in sins they will be forgiven him."—James v. 14.—The "Christian Doctrine," p. 63.
Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles—prove all things—hold fast that which is good.—1 Thess. v. 53, R. C. Bible.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
And of the following Vice-Patronesses of the Dorset Institution:
Countess of Donoughmore, Viscountess Monck, Lady Maria Forester, Lady Florence Balfour, Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock, Lady Catherine Evans Freke, Hon Mrs Lefroy, Hon Mrs Pakenham, Hon Mrs King Harman, Lady Crofton, Miss Whately, Mrs Tighe, Mrs B L Guinness, Mrs Hill, Mrs Johnston, Mrs Hare.
THE ANNUAL SALE OF WARM AND COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE POOR,
On most reasonable terms,
A variety of Children's Dresses, and many other useful Articles, On THIS WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1860, And the two following days, in the LARGE SALE-ROOM OF THE DORSET INSTITUTION, 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Committee of the Dorset Institution having for eighteen years been enabled to maintain their extensive Christmas Sale, they again announce their intention of holding it on Tuesday, December 4th, and the three following days; and they trust that those whom the Lord has blessed with means will enable them to do so successfully, as it supports numerous poor families who would otherwise be thrown upon the public; at present there are between seventy and eighty employed.
During the past year, many Children have been instructed in the School, in Reading, Writing, and Needlework, of whom the poorer ones receive dinner daily.
Contributions, however small, in aid of the Provision Fund, are much wanted, and will be most thankfully received by any of the Vice-Patronesses, or at the Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street.
N.B.—Articles sent to the Institution to be made-up are carefully and reasonably completed. The Repository is stocked with articles from the best and newest patterns. Workers are paid weekly, which renders ready money transactions most desirable.

NEW MOLYNEUX ASYLUM AND CHURCH FOR BLIND FEMALES, UPPER LEESON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Guardian:—LADY CAMPBELL.
Patron:—SIR C. MOLYNEUX, Bart.
Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Cashel; Rev W Cleaver; Rev C S Stanford, D D; Thomas F Caldbeck, Esq; John Fry, Esq; Henry Shaw, Esq; Francis Low, Esq; Robert G Collis, Esq
Provisional Committee—
Sir Edward Grogan, Bart, M P, Harcourt-street.
Sir Edward Borough, Bart, 9, Fitzwilliam-square.
W R Wilde, Esq, F R S I, 1, Merrion-square North.
Major General Frith, 85, Waterloo-road.
John Sibthorpe, Esq, 29, Upper Leeson-street.
F Churchill, Esq, M D, Stephen's-green.
William Wight, Esq, 45, Upper Leeson-street.
M D Moore, Esq, M D, 3, South Anne-street.
James Rogers, Esq, Q C, 20, Upper Mount-street.
Joseph Boyce, Esq, J P, and D L, Mount-street.
William Hughes, Esq, 31, Upper Leeson-street.
J H Sawyer, Esq, M D, L R C S I, 137, Stephen's-green.
E Carmichael, Esq, Longford-terrace, Monkstown.
H Head, Esq, Elm-park, Merrion.
Theobald Billing, Esq, jun, 41, Upper Mount-street.
A Gardiner, Esq, M D, 17, Upper Leeson-street.
Alexander Dickson, Esq, 14, Heytesbury-terrace.
H R De Ricci, Esq, M D, 27, Hatch-street.
Les Dickson, Esq, Wellington-road.
Captain E Hyndman, Wellington-road.
Rev C M Fleury, A M.
Rev M Neligan, A M, 3, Heytesbury-terrace, Wellington-road.
SECRETARY.
Alfred Hardwicke, Esq, Office, 11, Molesworth-street, To whom all communications may be addressed, and who will be happy to give any information required.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Trustees, Chaplains, or any member of the Committee, and the Secretary; also to Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim & Co, College-green; Messrs. LaTouche & Co., Castle-street; the Royal Bank, Foster-place; the Provincial Bank, William-street.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Established A.D. 1849.
The Third of the Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on THURSDAY EVENING Next, 6th DEC., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. WALLACE M'MULLEN.
Subject—"Elements of Character."
The Meetings of the Association for the Study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday evening at Eight o'clock, in the Reading Rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street; and at the Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, every Monday evening at Eight o'clock, to which young men are affectionately invited.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.
Library and Office, 103, Middle Abbey-street, 23rd November, 1860.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY. Founded in 1790.
For the Relief of Destitute Strangers, and the Resident Sick and Industrious Poor of every Religious Persuasion.
The Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society gratefully acknowledge the liberality of their subscribers and friends hitherto extended, and they would earnestly solicit not only a continuance, but an increased degree of liberality, to enable them to relieve the importunate appeals now urged upon them. The depressed state of trade during the past year, the present high prices of provisions, and the winter setting in with such severity, add greatly to the distress and privation of the working classes, and, as a consequence, the number of applicants has considerably increased. The exhausted state of the funds impel the Committee to appeal to the wealthy and benevolent to be merciful, after their power, in helping the stranger in distress, and with a bountiful hand to deal their bread to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul. The Committee would also remind the public that before any relief is granted, the party is visited by one of the members, in order, as far as possible, to guard against imposition.
Benefactions will be thankfully received at the Bank of Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street, Treasurers; Alderman Atkinson, College-green, Lord Mayor-elect; Alderman Lambert, 64, Grafton-street; J. O'Bonsall, Esq., T.C., 1, Eldon-terrace; J. H. Power, Esq., M.D., 95, Harcourt-street; Jonathan Pim & Co., Esqrs., 20, William-street; Samuel Bewley, Esq., 10, D'Olier-street; Alexander Hall, Esq., 35, Upper Fitzwilliam-street; Henry Webster, Esq., Eglinton villa, Sandymount; Robert Thompson, Esq., 73, Eccles-street; or by Mr. Robert H. Wood, Assistant Secretary, 41, Nicholas-street, or Christ-church-place.
Office days Wednesday and Friday, from two to four o'clock p.m.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE.
Office—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET.
The Committee beg respectfully to remind the friends and subscribers to this Institution, that the Accounts for the year close on the 31st of this month. They will feel much obliged by all collections being sent to the Secretary, if possible, by Saturday, the 24th. Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Committee, or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post-office Orders should be made payable.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION, 76, GRAFTON-STREET,
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary. Warerooms, on the first floor.
Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

Sermons.

DUBLIN MARINERS' CHURCH, FORBES-STREET (off sir John's Quay, near Ringsend Docks). On SUNDAY next, DEC. 9th (D.V.), a SERMON will be preached in the above Church, by the Rev. RICHARD FRIZELLE, A.M. (Curate of St. Thomas'), on behalf of the Port of Dublin Society for the Religious Instruction of Seamen, and a collection made towards maintaining the Mission to Sailors connected with the Dublin Mariners' Church, including (besides the public means of grace) a valuable Free School, Lending Library, constant visitation on board ships, the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and of religious and instructive books and tracts, &c. This important work depends for support on voluntary contributions, and is at present in urgent need of assistance, there being a considerable deficiency, and no funds to meet existing liabilities.
The valuable services of our seafaring brethren, and the hardships and dangers to which they are exposed, give this Institution (which has so long and so usefully laboured for their welfare) a strong claim on the sympathy and liberal assistance of the public.
Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received at Messrs. LaTouche's Bank, Castle-street, to the account of the Port of Dublin Society, by Captain Janns, R.N., 89, Charlemont-terrace, Ranelagh; William Walsh, Esq., Hon. Sec., 23, Lower Mount-street road; Rev. Andrew Campbell, Chaplain, 6, Cranmer-place; the Rev. H. Flynn, Assistant-Chaplain, 31, Harcourt-street; or by the Collector, Mr. Henry Hillsworth.
Divine service commences at Eleven o'clock.

Education.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D., and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, of Jena University.
Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
A few Boarders received.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Arnold Villa, Monkstown, near Dublin. Principal, Miss DRURY.
The House is most delightfully situated, commanding a good sea and mountain view, is within a few minutes' walk of the Church, Baths, and the Salt-hill and Blackrock Railway stations. The grounds are enclosed and afford every facility for the promotion of the health and recreation of the pupils.
Masters of eminence are in attendance for German, Music, Singing, Drawing, Kalisthenics, and the higher branches of an English Education. The greatest care is devoted to the formation of moral and religious principles, and the intellectual training is adapted to fit the young for the practical duties of life.
A resident French Governess, a Protestant; also a Resident Governess for Music.—References are kindly permitted to the Rev. RONALD MACDONNELL, Monkstown Glebe, and to numerous parents of pupils.

CIVIL SERVICE, MILITARY, AND COLLEGIATE EXAMINATIONS.
W. H. KILLINGLEY, T.C.D., still continues to hold Morning and Evening CLASSES at his residence, No. 36, Lower Mountpleasant-avenue.
Prospectuses can be obtained on application.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations. Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.
In the matter of the Estate of James Stapleton, Charles Bingham, Patrick Dowling, Robert Boyd, Jane Bingham, wife of said Charles Bingham, Sarah Stapleton, and Emily Boyd, wife of said Robert Boyd, Owners; Exparte John Kelly, Petitioner.
TAKE NOTICE, that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the Lot of Ground on the East side of the Turnpike Road, leading from Dublin to Drumcondra-bridge, situate in the Grange of Clonliffe, lordship of St. Mary's-abbey, and county of Dublin, with the Dwellinghouses and Offices thereon, and now called Riversdale (except the Dwellinghouse, No. 3, Drumcondra-road, and the Yard and Garden behind same), held under a Lease for lives renewable for ever, three undivided fourth parts of the House and Premises, No. 8, on the East side of Grafton-street, in the city of Dublin, with the yard and back side thereunto belonging, held for a term of 160 years from the 25th December, 1784; three undivided fourth parts of part of the Lands of Dundrum, known as Ballinteer, containing 8a. 3r. 24p., or thereabouts, plantation measure, more or less, with the dwellinghouse, stable, coachhouse and offices thereon, and now called and known by the name of Thornhill, in the county of Dublin, held for the residue of a term of 86 years from the 25th March, 1794, and three undivided fourth parts of another part of said Lands of Dundrum, known as Ballinteer, in said county of Dublin, called Mayfield, containing 6a. 3r. 10p., or thereabouts, plantation measure, more or less, with the dwellinghouse and offices thereon, held for the residue of a term of 84 years from the 25th March, 1796, under lease dated 22nd July, 1795, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified, with the said Clerk, on or before the 22nd day of December, 1860, and to appear on the 11th day of January, 1861, at Eleven o'clock, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule: And further Take Notice, that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.
Dated this 30th day of November, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
WILLIAM K. CLAY, Solicitor having the carriage of proceedings, 21, College-green, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY GALWAY.
The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, and immediate possession given:—
Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165A. Irish.
CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE), 60A. Irish.
KILCOOSH, 248A. Irish.
These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. NETTERVILLE GERRARD, are situated within five miles of Ballygar; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway.
The Herds will show the Lands.
For terms, and further particulars, apply to MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq., Land Agent, Longford.
November 1st, 1860.

WELLINGTON-ROAD.—An excellent Pair-horse Stable, Coachhouse, Loft, &c., with enclosed Yard, to be Let, in the above locality, and immediate possession given.—Apply at 4, Heytesbury-terrace.

Lodgings.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Residence, in a respectable Protestant family, within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office.—Apply "J. H.," IRISH TIMES Office.

CLARINDA-AVENUE, KINGSTOWN.
SALE OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Window Curtains and Draperies, Carpets and Hearth-rugs,
A Chimney Glass in Carved and Gilt Frame,
Bronze and Ormolu Gasaliers for three and four lights,
A handsome Hall Gas-fitting, Hall Table and Chairs,
A Mahogany Hat and Umbrella-stand,
Stair Carpets and Rods, Oil-cloth and Foot Mats,
Morning and Evening China,
A small Dinner Service, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT 22, CLARINDA-AVENUE, KINGSTOWN, On TO-MORROW (Thursday) the 6th of DEC., THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising parlour chairs in haircloth; a set of telescope dining tables with thickened tops; a pedestal sideboard; a tea and sugar store; an elevated dumb waiter; a guardvin; four excellent rosewood chairs and one lounger, upholstered in Coburg; a mahogany framed lounging and papier mache interchanging chairs; handsome mahogany loo and sofa tables; two enclosed cabinets; fenders and fire furniture; mahogany and polished birch Albert and iron bedsteads, with curtains and pailiasses; curled hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding; mahogany cases of drawers, toilet tables and basin stands; painted wardrobes and presses; servants' bedsteads and bedding; kitchen tables and chairs; a roasting screen, with bottle jack; culinary utensils, &c.; the whole of which may be viewed This Day.
Sale to Commence at 11 o'clock.
JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO., Auctioneers, 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

KINGSTOWN.
22, CLARINDA-AVENUE.
Sale of Modern Household Furniture and Effects.
MR. TALBOT COALL WILL SELL BY AUCTION, On FRIDAY, the 7th day of December, 1860, On the premises, No. 22, CLARINDA-AVENUE, All the Household Furniture and Effects Comprising principally
Parlour and drawingroom curtains, 6 drawingroom and 8 parlour chairs, loo, dinner, and breakfast tables, Victoria carpets and druggets, rugs, mahogany sideboard, tea store, fender and fire irons, French bedsteads, stretcher do., prime hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, blankets, quilts, toilet tables, and basin stands, toilet glasses, towel rails, commodes, painted house presses, bedroom carpets, fenders and fire irons, toilet ware, kitchen tables, oak chairs, culinary utensils in variety, china, glass, and delf, hall table, and matting, large water barrel and sundry other lots.
Sale at 12 o'clock precisely.
TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer, Valuator, House and Land Agent, Undertaker, Coal Merchant and Job Carriage Proprietor, KINGSTOWN.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
SALE OF BRIG "MORNING STAR."
In the matter of Wm. Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on board the vessel, the brig Morning Star, now lying at the quay of Ballina, with all her Sails, Boat, Rigging, Tackle, and Apparel, as same now lie in one lot. This vessel is not yet two years built, is in thorough repair, and is fully found in Sails, Rigging, and Stores. She is 175 tons, 92 register; length, 98 feet five-tenths; breadth, 22 feet three-tenths; depth in hold, 11 feet 8 tenths; draught of water when fully laden, 10½ feet. She sails remarkably fast, and can be sent to sea at once. She has just landed a cargo of timber from Quebec, which passage she made in a remarkably short time, and delivered her cargo in first-rate order.
The biddings to be taken and submitted to the Court of Bankruptcy for approval.
For Inventory and further particulars apply to MICHAEL LARKIN, Esq., Solicitor for Assignees, 1, Merchant's-quay, Dublin; ROBERT PAGET BOURKE, Esq., Solicitor, 85, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin; or to ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina.
Terms at Sale.
Ballina, 21st November, 1860.

Horses and Carriages.

Horses! Vehicles!! Harness!!!
MONTHLY AUCTION ON THIS WEDNESDAY, 5th DEC.
Thoroughly well advertised, thus securing fair business by competition for all consignments.
Auction at Half-past Twelve o'clock, punctually.
THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN HORSE REPOSITORY, MARY-STREET.
HENRY ANDERSON respectfully begs leave to call the particular attention of Disposers of Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., to the importance of these consignments, as early as convenience will admit, which shall have every personal attention of the Proprietor. Acquirers of Horses, Vehicles, Harness, are sure of meeting a large variety, the Monthly Auction being a complete Fair for obtaining every description of Horses also Vehicles and Harness.
HENRY ANDERSON, Auctioneer.
N.B.—Auction punctually at Half-past Twelve o'clock. The Monthly Sales being now fully established, Purchasers and Disposers are sure of business.

WANTED, by a gentleman, a Small Second-hand Single Brougham, for one or two horses.—Apply, by letter, to "E. P.," care of Mr. THOMPSON, 26, St. Audoens'-street, Dublin, for one week.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN.
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their Fire Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their Life Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

FINAL NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, 64, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH.
1860.
THE REGISTER FOR NEW ASSURANCES CLOSES ON THE 31st DECEMBER CURRENT.
Proposals for Policies must be lodged with the Head Office, or any of the Agents of the Company, on or before that date.
POLICIES OPENED THIS YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED AT THE NEXT DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS TO RANK FOR SIX YEARS' BONUS.
The Accumulated Funds now Amount to Upwards of ONE MILLION OF POUNDS STERLING.
The Annual Revenue exceeds £170,000.
PROFITS.—At last Division—after providing for every liability—the Surplus was found to be £126,000.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all other information, may be procured at the Head Office, or at any of the Agents of the Company.
DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.
December, 1860.
Dublin Branch—27, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MAHONY, 34, College-green, Solicitor.
LOCAL AGENT, HENRY DOWNES, 6, College-green.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence five entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET,
LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square, THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 6, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq, Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Hesborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

Cards.

THE LONDON DINING AND LUNCHEON ROOMS, 44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, (exactly opposite Lower Dominick-street.)
Breakfast .... 8d, 10d, 1s, & 1s 2d
Luncheons, with choice of vegetables ..... 7d & 8d
Dinners ..... 10d & 1s
Sandwich 4d
Desert of Apple-pie or Pudding, Rice, or Plum Pudding, 2d extra.
Soups from 12 o'clock daily.

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS.
As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendance at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c.
Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin.
Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted,) from 6 o'clock, a.m., to 8 o'clock, p.m.
Mons. Denempont, Chiropedist, from Paris, attends daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
A Café Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer, Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer, Bookbinder, and Paper Bag Manufacturer.
Estimates given free of expense for either large or small quantities of the above articles.
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	9
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	0
500 Envelopes to match	4	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	5	0
500 Envelopes to match	6	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style ...
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Pailiasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Publications.

This Day, Demy 8vo, 7s 6d.
ON DIPHTHERIA.
By EDWARD HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Physician to the Western General Dispensary; and Lecturer on Public Health at St. Thomas' Hospital.
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This Day, Foolscap 8vo, price 2s 6d, Second and Cheaper Edition, of
TALES FROM THE GERMAN OF TIECK, containing the "Old Man of the Mountain," the "Love Charm," and "Pietro of Abano."
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Now Ready,
THE DUBLIN FAMILY ALMANAC FOR 1861.
This Almanac is intended to supply information chiefly of a local character. It will contain the new postal regulations, car and omnibus fares, Dublin tide table, a copious calendar, together with a calendar of the months, showing what things are in and out of season, and a variety of information of a useful character, indispensable to the economy of the household. Illustrated with 13 WOOD CUTS.
Price Three Pence.
To be had of all Booksellers and Venders of periodicals, &c., as also at the publishing office, No. 18, Lower Ormond-quay.
N.B.—Free by post for Four Stamps.

THE "LEITRIM GAZETTE AND COUNTY ADVERTISER," (Established June, 1856.)
Is Printed and Published by the Proprietor, E. TURNER, Main-street MOHILL, every THURSDAY Morning.
Subscription:—Quarterly, 2s 2d.; by post 3s 3d—payable in advance.
Four Subscribers can have their papers sent under one cover, post-free, to either address.
The "LEITRIM GAZETTE AND COUNTY ADVERTISER" is an Independent, or Liberal-Conservative journal, and advocates any measures that are calculated to promote the public good; gives a general digest of Irish, English, and Foreign intelligence; unites the characteristics of a family as well as a business paper; and Reports the News of the District with impartiality. It has especial regard to the moral and social improvement of the people, and the provincial weekly journal gives more ample details of the week's news.
It is the only Newspaper published in the County of Leitrim, and circulates extensively amongst the Nobility, Gentry, the Clergy, Agricultural and Mercantile Classes of the community in Leitrim, Longford, Roscommon, Sligo, and other counties, and is therefore a desirable medium for Advertisements.
Orders for Advertisements received by W. H. SMITH AND SON, Sackville-street, Dublin; or by the Proprietor, Mohill, County Leitrim.

Music.

HARMONIUMS AND PIANOFORTES!
M. GUNN and SONS request inspection of a choice stock of EVANS' PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.
These beautiful instruments are remarkable for a soft, full, organ-like tone, extreme rapidity of touch, and durability; completely remedying the objections which have hitherto existed to Harmoniums.
Price lists, with full particulars, free by post on application.
Their present stock of Pianofortes having been personally selected in London, will be found to be of unusual excellence.
PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE, 13, WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.

CAITHNESS FLAGGING.
TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.
A cargo of the above has been landed at the Stores of Mr THOMAS H. CARROLL, 70, ROGERSON'S-QUAY, where samples can be inspected and prices ascertained.
No such Flagging has been offered for many years in the Dublin market. It is natural-faced and sawn-edged (by the aid of machinery patented for the purpose), and consists of
Class I.—2½ to 3 inch thick.
Class II.—1¾ to 2½ inch thick.
Polished Stone—2½ to 3 inch thick.
Half-rubbed same Stone.
Tooled Stone—1¾ to 2½ inch thick.
The Stone is supplied in courses of various lengths and widths.
The Polished and Half-rubbed will be found particularly suited for Hearth Stones, Slabs, &c.; and the other Stones for Railway Platforms, Footways, Kitchen and Scullery Flooring, &c.
It is perfectly uninfluenced by atmospheric changes, and is, therefore, far superior to that generally used in basement storeys. An inspection is solicited.
All communications for the Agent of the Earl of Caithness will be received at the above Address, and attended to.

BRIGGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

Dress.

JOHN NICKSON and CO. beg respectfully to invite attention to their present superb Stock of WINTER GOODS. It will be found in every point extremely attractive, both as regards variety, novelty, and moderation in prices.
They would wish to bring under special notice their MANTLE AND BONNET DEPARTMENTS, As offering an unusual amount of attraction.
P.S.—They are prepared to show some beautiful Goods suited for Evening wear, in OPERA CLOAKS, WREATHS, HEAD DRESSES, HAIR ORNAMENTS, &c.
JOHN NICKSON and CO., 10, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

RE-OPENING OF THE JUVENILE AND BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE, 28, HENRY-STREET, On THURSDAY next, 6th inst.
Mrs. FALLON begs leave to announce that her Warerooms, which unavoidably have been closed for a few days (in consequence of damage sustained during the late fire), will re-open with an entire new and varied Stock on the above date.
Mrs. F. takes this opportunity of returning her sincere thanks to kind friends and numerous customers for all past favours, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on her part to merit a continuance of their increasing patronage.
28, Henry-street, 4th Dec., 1860.

LADIES' REAL SEALSKIN FUR MANTLES AND JACKETS,
In all the Newest Parisian Shapes, in great variety;
And, observe, at Manufacturers' Prices,
BARNARDO'S
Fur, Millinery, and Straw Bonnet Warehouse,
36, MARY-STREET, AND 4, DAME-STREET.

INVERNESS CAPES.
SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO. have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES, specially adapted for the present Season. Also, YOUTHS' CAPES in every variety.
COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING GOWNS.
WALPOLE AND GEOGHEGAN, Linen Drapers, Hosiers, Shirtmakers, and Outfitters; Have a Large Assortment of DRESSING GOWNS AND JACKETS, Some of them very light and warm, suitable for invalids.
Also a choice supply of WINTER HOSIERY.
Established A.D. 1766.
8 AND 9, SUFFOLK-STREET, DUBLIN.

JOHN PARKER, 22, DAME-STREET, BOOTMAKER TO THE QUEEN, &c.,
Begs to direct the attention of the nobility and gentry to his present Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, the prices of which will be found as low as is consistent with first-class work, finished in the style for which this Establishment has been famous for so many years. J. P. keeps a large supply of Blacking, Patent and Waterproof Varnish, Breeches Paste, Top Liquid, Brushes, and Top Powders of all colours, Spurs, &c.
N.B.—Some boots and shoes, slightly soiled, will be disposed of at a considerable reduction.

In the matter of CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker, 17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

Miscellaneous.

THE VERY BEST SPOONS AND FORKS.
Twenty Years' experience has fully established that the Plated Forks and Spoons sold by WATERHOUSE and COMPANY possess all the elegance and durability of Solid Silver, and may be had at one-fourth its cost.
For detailed List of Prices, apply at the Manufacturers', WATERHOUSE AND COMPANY, 25, DAME-STREET.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 8s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. !!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets ... prices.
... 59, WESTMORELAND ... EXTENSIVE PREMISES ... DECEMBER,
With a Large and Magnificent Assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, WRITING DESKS, DESPATCH BOXES, WORK BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

5000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA Oil, ex Jane Williams, from Rouen.
J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE beg to announce that their large and direct importation from the Continental Markets enable them to sell their superior French Colza Oil at 4s. 2d. per gallon.
Persons taking Five Gallons and upwards, 4s. per gallon.
Country orders punctually attended to.
J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE, 25, EDEN-QUAY.

FINE COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.
HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO., WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS, Agents for Price's Patent Candles, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS, FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c.
Vase Moderateur Lamps, Pillar do. do., Stand do. do.,
in this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers.
Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned.
Finest French Colza Oil.
GEORGE DIXON, Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer,
Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, (Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.
Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 3, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

GAS IN NOBLEMEN'S MANSIONS, COLLEGES, FACTORIES, AND OTHER LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS.
The Patent National Gas Apparatus—Gas from either Peat or Coals.
This Apparatus produces the most brilliant Gas, of the purest description, having no perceptible odour emitted in burning.
The leading features are simplicity, compactness, and cheapness, and produces 20 per cent. more Gas than any other Apparatus yet invented; it does not require skill or labour, and can be managed by the most inexperienced servant.
The most satisfactory references can be given; estimates furnished free of charge, and the Apparatus seen at work at WILLIAM DANIEL'S GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, 55, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY.
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE. (Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.)
Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD, so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength.
. Attention of the trade is especially invited to the new PATENT ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, specimens of which are now on view.

DISH COVERS.—BRITANNIA METAL, BLOCK TIN AND PLATED.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. desire to call attention to their large and beautiful Stock of Dish Covers, and would also particularly allude, amongst many other articles, to the following:—
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles,
Electro-plated Goods of every description,
Best Table Cutlery, Japanned Coal Vases, Papier Mache Tea Trays,
Moderateur Lamps,
Fire Irons and Fenders,
Drawingroom Grates, Kitchen Ranges, and every other description of Grates and Stoves,
Gas Fittings, in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal,
Gas Lustres, Lanterns, Hall Lamps, &c.
Agents for Milner and Son's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, and Bradford's Washing and Wringing Machines.
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions, Towns, &c.
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!
The Subscribers beg to announce that, being Agents for the sale of Coal from the following Collieries, they are prepared to sell same at either l.o.b., or delivered prices.
They also beg to call attention to the fact that, being Sole Agents for the Collieries, they can give unusual facilities as to price and to delivery, pure and unmixed:—
Kirkless-Hall Orrell Colliery Lancashire, For House and Gas Coal, and Cannel.
Thomas Powell & Son, Newport and Cardiff, For Duffryn and Tredegar Steam Coal.
Morgan, Perkins, & Co., Llanelly, Anthracite Coal for Grain-drying and Lime-burning.
John Watson, Jun., Glasgow, Balquharston and Wishaw House and Steam Coal.
Maxwood Colliery, Hurlford Troon, Splint, Steam, and House Coal.
Pearson, Knowles, & Co., Ince-Hall, and Spring Collieries.
Steam, Gas, and House Coal, and Cannel.
JOHN CHARLEY & CO., BELFAST, and 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.

ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO., GENERAL GROCERS WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Are now fully supplied with their Christmas Stock of Fruit, CONSISTING OF
Layer Raisins, in wholes, half, and quarter boxes.
Sultana and Valencia Raisins.
Eleme Figs, in boxes, various sizes.
Vostizza Currants.
Jordans, Valencia Bitter and Shell Almonds.
Citron Lemon and Orange Peels.
French Plums in Bottles.
Preserved Ginger, &c., &c.
The quality and prices of the above deserve attention.
Our priced Catalogue of General Groceries, Wines, &c., forwarded Post free, on application.
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, 188, NORTH KING-STREET, } Dublin;
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN;
S. FINDLATER AND CO., 9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

COFFEE ABSOLUTELY PURE.
We respectfully beg the attention of our Friends and the Public to the QUALITY OF OUR COFFEES, carefully selected from the best growths of Ceylon, Jamaica, East India, and the Brazils, roasted daily, and ground only in small quantities at a time; we can engage them at all times to be fresh roasted and ground, and of surpassing excellence. And, as we do not allow a mixture of Chicory with them, under any pretence whatever, they will be found perfectly pure. We sell Chicory in Packets only, at 6d per pound for best quality, and we advise our friends who prefer it to mix for themselves; they will thereby effect a saving of from 8d to 1s 4d per lb.
WE RECOMMEND
Our Rich Fine Flavoured, of excellent quality, and as fine as need be desired for general use. Per Pound, 1s 6d.
Our particularly Choice, 1s 10d.
a combination of the finest Coffees in the world, which cannot be surpassed at any price.
OLDHAM BROTHERS, THE NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT, (Nearly opposite the General Post Office,) 14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

CHRISTMAS, 1860.
The following Cases of Wines, &c., will be forwarded, carriage free, to any Railway Station in Ireland, or to any Seaport Town in England or Scotland, to which there is direct Steam Communication, on receipt of a Cash Remittance for the Amount, from the 20th November until the 1st January next, viz.:—
Case No. 1, for £3 10s, containing—
2 Bottles Finest Creaming Champagne,
2 Bottles Finest Sparkling Moselle,
1 Bottle Old East India Madeira,
2 Bottles Amontillado Sherry,
2 Bottles Golden Sherry,
1 Bottle Very Old Port (Decanted),
1 Flask Old Milk Punch,
1 Flask Old Cognac Brandy,
1 Bottle Finest Old Irish Whiskey.
Case No. 2, for £3, containing—
1 Bottle Sparkling Champagne,
2 Bottles Pale Dry Sherry,
2 Bottles Rich Golden ditto,
2 Bottles Old Port (Decanted),
1 Bottle Old Irish Whiskey,
1 Bottle Old Cognac Brandy.
Case of FRENCH AND GERMAN WINES for £2, containing—
2 Bottles Claret,
2 Bottles Burgundy,
2 Bottles Sauterne,
2 Bottles Sparkling Champagne,
2 Bottles Still Hock (Rudesheimer),
2 Bottles Still Moselle (Scharzberger).
The above Sample Cases will give Gentlemen, who have not as yet patronised our Establishment, a fair idea of the value we are offering in First-class Wines, &c.
FAWCETT AND CO., Wine Merchants and Importers, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 26, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 63, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents to Maw & Co., are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
11 & 12, Corkhill, Dublin.

Medical.

DELGANY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Physician and Proprietor, W. ALFRED JOHNSON, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, who may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from 2 till 5 p.m.
... of the Skin, &c., &c., is found to be ... Lips, Chapped Hands, ...

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 15, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c., &c.
"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL SOLD."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lr. Sackville-street.

Wants.

AN ENGLISH TUTOR, of the Royal College of Preceptors, London, and Divinity Student of Trinity College, Dublin, would be happy to meet with Pupils, during the forthcoming vacation for instruction in Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and the Mathematics; terms moderate.—Apply by letter to "Kappa," care of Mr. M'CAUSLAND, Henrietta-street, Dublin.

DELIVERY, RECEIVING, YARD, or STORE CLERK, COMPANION, or COLLECTOR.—A person of active business habits would wish to obtain any of the above situations; can give security in money, and produce excellent testimonials as to character and capability, with reference to respectable merchants in this city.—Please address "T. B.," 27, Lower Camden-street.

WANT SITUATIONS

LADIES' MAID, a respectable Young Person, who perfectly understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and doing up fine things; is a good plain worker, and would make herself generally useful; is a Protestant; can be well recommended; will be heard of for a week—Address "A. B.," 24, South Anne-street.

NURSE in a Private Family, a Young Woman, who will be disengaged in a fortnight; has had charge of a baby from its birth, and also of grown-up children; is a Protestant; can be well recommended.—Address "Nurse," care of Mr. Tempest, Printer and Stationer, Dundalk.

NURSE (Dry),—A respectable Woman would take charge of two or three grown children, or would take a baby from its birth; understands the care and management of children, and would make herself generally useful; her character will bear the strictest inquiry; the advertiser is of the Established Church.—Please address "P. M.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 60, Grafton-street.

DRY NURSE.—A respectable Young Woman, who can be highly recommended by her last mistress, whom she has wet-nursed for; is particularly fond and careful of young children; would take charge of a baby; any lady requiring her service will find her civil and obliging; can work neatly at her needle; advertiser is a widow.—Address "C. H.," 7, Lower Baggot-street, or 21, Clare-street, to be heard of for 3 days.

DRY NURSE, who understands the care and management of children from their birth, and is a good plain worker, and has no objection to the country; will be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "A. M.," 18, Lower Sackville-street, or 88, Great Britain-street.

DRY NURSE, in a gentleman's family, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business; can take the charge of a baby from its birth, or would take care of one or two growing-up children; is a good plain worker; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "A. S.," 1, Clare-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, for a few days.

HOUSEMAID, a smart, active Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly; can wash and make up fine things, if required, and works well at her needle; has lived with most respectable families; can be highly recommended from her last mistress, now in town; has no objection to town or country.—Address "F. R.," 15, Stephen's-green North, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, a steady, respectable Young Woman; understands her business; is a good Plain Worker; makes up fine clothes; can wait on ladies, or attend table if required; no objection to the country.—Commands addressed "C. A. F.," at 53, Grafton-street, will be attended to.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID in a Gentleman's family; can do up fine things neatly; can be well recommended by her last mistress.—Address "D. M.," 26, Upper Sackville-street.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as HOUSE and PARLOURMAID, a respectable Young English Person; she thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended by a lady in Ireland.—Please address "E. C.," 39, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, in a respectable family, a steady, active Person, a Protestant, and who perfectly understands her business; can wash and make up fine things; can be highly recommended by her last mistress; has no objection to the country.—Address "E. H.," 23, Grafton-street, or 1, North Earl-street.

A YOUNG Girl wishes for a Situation as HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, can work well at her needle; can make up fine things, or would make herself generally useful and obliging.—Address "A. M.," 13, Arran-quay, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK, a respectable Woman, who can make good soups and pastry, and made up dishes; would take a portion of washing if required; is of most obliging habits; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be recommended by respectable families in town at present.—Letters addressed to "M. G.," 27, Upper Sackville-street, or 3, Middle Gardiner-street, shall be punctually attended to.

COOK, where a Kitchenmaid is kept, an active Woman, who fully understands her business, French and English cookery, and has a good knowledge of confectionery, and the baking of household and fancy bread; would superintend a small dairy, if required; is a Protestant.—Address "D. W.," 118, Great Britain-street, or 44, Grafton-street.

COOK, a steady, active Woman, wants a Situation; understands her business in all its branches—soups, jellies, and made up dishes; understands the baking of bread, and would superintend a small dairy if required; has no objection to town or country.—Any commands for "M. B.," to be left at No. 2, Cavendish-row, or No. 19, Marrion-row.

GOOD COOK, in a gentleman's family, either with or without a kitchenmaid, where the washing is given out, a strong, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches, baking and dairy; has no objection to the country; has good discharges.—Address "G. H.," 28, Clare-street.

GOOD COOK, just disengaged; understands her business in all its branches; can take charge of a small dairy if required; has no objection to the country, and no incumbrance; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. G.," 2, Merrion-row.

GOOD PLAIN COOK without incumbrance, who understands her business; soups, pastries, made dishes, and the baking of bread; would take care of a small dairy, or do a little washing, if required; the advertiser will be found economical and obliging.—Address "M. M.," 13, Stephen's-green North, for a few days.

GOOD PLAIN COOK.—Disengaged, and wants a Situation in a regular family, a Middle-aged Woman, who understands her business in all its branches; as the making of soups, jellies, pastry, &c., &c.; has no incumbrance, and can be well recommended by a lady in town; is a Protestant, and will be found trustworthy and attentive.—Commands to be addressed to "M. K.," 1, North Earl-street, or 44, Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a steady Woman, of good experience, who has a perfect knowledge of her business in all its various branches, and will be highly recommended by her last mistress for strict honesty and trustworthiness; advertiser would have no objection to a small washing.—Any commands to "M. N.," 60, Grafton-street, or 1, North Earl-street, will be punctually attended to.

COOK (Good), or would go as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, where there is another servant kept; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended.—Address "B. M. C.," 30, Upper Sackville-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

COOK (Good), or would go as THOROUGH SERVANT in a respectable, regular family, a steady, active Woman; has no objection to a small washing; understands her business; has long and good discharges; can be highly recommended by families residing in Dublin.—Address "M. M.," 77, Grafton-street, or 14, Merrion-row.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Woman wants a Situation in the above, and would take a small washing if required; will be found obliging and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress in town; is a Protestant, and prefers such.—Please address "S. E.," 60, Marlborough-street, or 3, South King-street.

JUST disengaged, and wants a Situation as COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Woman, who understands her business remarkably well, soups, pastry, and made up dishes; also the management of a dairy if required; can wash and make up linen remarkably well; has no objection to town or country.—Any commands left for "E. F.," at 12, Earl-street, or 60, Grafton-street, will be attended to.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Woman, who understands her business perfectly, and can be highly recommended; no objection to town or country; would take a small washing, if required.—Address "M. E. M.," 13, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

A LADY wishes to procure a Situation for a steady, respectable Woman, as COOK or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT. Advertiser, from recent afflictions, being very much distressed, seeks a situation as above more for employment than high wages.—Address "45," IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small family, a steady Young Woman, who understands soups, pastry, and made-up dishes, also, the charge of a small dairy, or would go to England with a family; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country.—Please address "X. Y. Z.," 15, Marino-row.

COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Woman, who understands her business in all its branches, soups, made dishes, &c., can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "J. M.," 132, Lower Baggot-street, or 59, Grafton-street, at Mr. Manning's Warehouse. Will be heard of for a week.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT ... steady, active Woman, who perfectly understands her business, having most respectable testimonials from families residing in town.—Any commands left for "J. B.," at 34, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be punctually attended to.

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, has no incumbrance; just left her situation; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress in town.—Address "E. F.," Mr. Young, 77, Great Britain-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who can be highly recommended.—Address "J D," IRISH TIMES Office.

PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a strong active Young Woman, who is a good laundress, and understands her business well; would have no objection to a house of business; will be found most obliging.—Address "J. C.," 31, Grafton-street, or 26, Henry-street.

PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Young Woman, in a small family; no objection to some washing, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "Q. M. P.," IRISH TIMES Office.

JUST disengaged, and wants a Situation, a steady respectable Woman, as PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family, or would take the management of a Young Men in a house of business; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can bear the strictest investigation from the last situation, where she has lived for the last three years.—Any commands for "C. B.," 14, North Earl-street, or 55, Grafton-street, shall be attended to.

KITCHENMAID or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business, can wash and make up in the neatest manner; can be well recommended by her last mistress.—Address "F. D.," 15, Stephen's-green North, or 2, North Anne-street.

MAN AND WIFE, the man would go as INSIDE SERVANT, the Woman as good COOK; both will be found careful good Servants; has no incumbrance, or any objection to the country, both will be highly recommended.—Address "P.M.," 55, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, a Young Married Man, who can take charge of a Vegetable Garden; his Wife could take charge of a lodge or small washing; he can be highly recommended by several gentlemen; could drive in single harness, and make himself generally useful; is a Protestant.—Address "R. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Man, who is a first-class COOK, a Situation; has had good experience in officers' messes and first-class establishments; advertiser would take the entire management, or as Cook and Caterer where no mess man is kept; security, if required; good references and first-class testimonials.—Address "R. C.," 15, Ely-place.

BUTLER, where a Footman or Boy is kept, a steady, respectable Man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; town or neighbourhood preferred; advertiser is a Protestant, and can be well recommended.—Address "S. W.," 8, Stephen's-green North.

BUTLER, where a Footman or Boy is kept, a Young Man, who understands his business well, and will be strongly recommended; is a Protestant, and a native of the North of Ireland; advertiser will go single-handed in a small, respectable family.—Please address "K. J.," 24, Westmoreland-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

BUTLER, or INSIDE SERVANT, in a small, respectable family, or would go to wait on a single gentleman, a respectable, steady Young Man; understands his business in all its branches; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended by respectable families in town and country; is a Protestant.—Please direct to "J. P.," 63, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, respectable Young Man, who perfectly understands his business, the care of plate, lamps, and furniture, which his discharges will certify; can be highly recommended; has no objection to town or country; is a Protestant; can drive, if required.—Address "G. G. D.," 60, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COACHMAN, a steady, respectable Man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can be most highly recommended.—Address "B. A.," 30, Denzille-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

AS COACHMAN, a steady, active Man, of long experience, and understands his business perfectly; has long and unexceptionable testimonials; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capability; has no objection to town or country, or to a weekly situation. Advertiser is a Protestant.—Address "G. G.," 29, Dawson-street.

FOOTMAN, or would go Single-handed, in a small family, a steady, respectable Young Man, who perfectly understands his business, also the care of plate, lamps, &c.; can be highly recommended by families of distinction, both in town and country.—Address "J. S.," 44, Grafton-street, or 1, Clare-street.

FOOTMAN, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a Young Man, (just disengaged); has long and satisfactory discharges from noblemen in town and country; can be highly recommended by his last master, who is in town at present; age 23 years, height 5 feet 10 inches.—Any commands for "F. S.," 29, Dawson-street, will be punctually attended to.

Wanted.

AN ACTIVE, CLEANLY PERSON, of from thirty to forty years of age, as THOROUGH SERVANT; she must be a good plain Cook, wash well, and understand housework; a person long disengaged will be objected to; letters, with real name and address, stating where last employed to be addressed to "M. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE PRINTING TRADE.—Wanted, three or four respectable and intelligent Boys, who will be apprenticed to the printing trade in the IRISH TIMES Office. No fee is required. Applicants must read and write correctly, and must bring good testimonials. They will have to reside with their parents or friends, and will receive a progressive rate of wages. Hours of attendance suited to their years. Age not to exceed 14 years. Application to be made personally to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, between the hours of three and six o'clock.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit inspection of their Stock of
MANTLES,
Of the Newest Styles in
Cloth, Velvet and Sealskin.
They have also received from Paris a superb Stock of
FILLED CASHMERE SHAWLS,
New designs.
They daily receive accessions to their already unrivalled Stock of
WINTER DRESS FABRICS,
French and British Droguets, Epingline, and Biarritz Cloth,
Velours and Lindsays, &c.,
New Evening Bareges and Tarletanes,
Opera Mantles,
Quilted Sleeves, Muffs, Neck Ties.
All of the Newest Styles, and many of them that cannot be seen elsewhere, being contracted for exclusively for their Houses.

ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Factory—Williams'-Row.
Stock now complete in every Department.
ELVERY AND CO.'S Vulcanised Waterproofs are cut and made at their own Factory in Dublin, therefore they can give a guarantee with each Garment.
WATERPROOFS, warranted not to Stick in any Climate.
Waterproof Boots, Long and Short.
Vulcanised Siphonia Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Siphonia Cloaks and Hoods for Ladies,
Vulcanised Waterproofs expressly for Clergymen,
Vulcanised Reversible Alpaca Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Swansdown or very Heavy Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised White Heavy and Light Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Leggings, Trousers, and Petticoats,
Vulcanised Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers,
And every description of Waterproofs in Stock.
CART, DRAY, and RICK COVERS,
CAR and KNEE APRONS.
Oil Coats and Capes for Farm Servants,
Oil Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers, for ditto.
OVER SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Gutta Percha Tubings, Beltings, Buckets, Sheet for Tanks, Thin Sheet for Medical use, Soles, Solution, &c.
India Rubber Articles—such as Washers, Buffers, Socket-rings, Valves, Packing, Pump Buckets, Gas Bags, Machine Belting, Wheel tires, and many other articles for Mechanical purposes, always in Stock or made to order.
India Rubber Hose for Brewers, one, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
India Rubber Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
Gutta Percha Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, in Stock at present.
And every size in Vulcanised Washers are made to order.
India Rubber Tubing for Gas.
ELVERY & CO.,
Gutta Percha and India Rubber Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that his stock consists of an immense variety of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Amongst the Jewellery may be seen fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklettes, Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Opal, and every other gem now in estimation.
WILLIAM ACHESON AND SON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES IN IRELAND.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
Respectfully beg the attention of their friends and the Public to the following
LIST OF TEAS, WHICH THEY RECOMMEND,
All of which have been personally and carefully selected from the choicest parcels of the last and new Season's import, and will be found, on trial, superior to any Teas at the same price to be had elsewhere.
THE FINE STRONG BRISK BLACK TEA, AT 3s 4d,
A capital Tea for general use.
The Very Superior Black at 3s 2d,
Of great strength and flavour, usually sold at 4s.
THE MATCHLESS BLACK TEA AT 4s per lb.
(The finest Tea imported, usually sold at 4s 4d.)
COFFEES GUARANTEED PURE AND ROASTED DAILY.
Rich Fine Flavoured Coffee, ... 1s 6d per lb.
Particularly Choice Coffee, ... 1s 10d "
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
(Nearly opposite the General Post Office,)
13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
DUBLIN.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
THE NEW SEASON'S TEA.
The first import of the New Season's Tea has arrived in London. Having made a selection of the finest qualities, we beg to direct special attention to our present prices, as under.
We recommend

Our New Season's Black-leaf Congou,	3s 0d	per lb.
Do Strong Black-leaf Congou	3s 4d	"
Do Full Strong Congou	3s 8d	"
Do Finest Pekoe Congou	4s 0d	"
Do Imperial Lapsang Souchong	4s 4d	"

Two pence per lb allowed to cash purchasers of 6lbs parcels of tea and upwards.
COFFEE.
Fine Mocha and Jamaica .. 1s 8d per lb.
The favourite marks of Jamaica and East India Coffee 1s 10d "
Chocolate, Cocoa, Shell Cocoa, &c.
THE NEW EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—Daily deliveries to all the Suburbs.—Orders punctually attended to.

WINES.
WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO.,
Direct Wine and Spirit Importers,
5, Lower Sackville-street.

Excellent Dinner Sherry	22s 0d	24s 0d
Good Brown Sherry	26s 0d	28s 0d
Superior Pale or Golden	30s 0d	32s 0d
Do. very Superior, recommended	36s 0d	38s 0d
Old Port, Newly Bottled	28s 0d	30s 0d
Old Crusted Port	36s 0d	40s 0d
Do. Four Years in Bottle		42s 0d

Madeira, Champagne, and Light Summer Wines at proportionately reduced prices.
Two Shillings per dozen allowed to cash purchasers of six dozen of Wine.
HOME AND FOREIGN SPIRITS.
WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO.
Recommend their very Old Whiskey, in fresh Sherry Casks, distilled by J. Jameson, and H. Roe and Sons.
Two Years Old .. 13s 4d
Three do do .. 14s 8d
Four do do .. 16s 0d
Sixpence per Gallon allowed to cash purchasers of Five Gallons and upwards.
Martell's Finest Old Cognac Brandy, Holland's Geneva Old Jamaica Rum, &c.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Bass' Ale in prime order	4s 10d	2s 6d
Drogheda Ale do	4s 0d	2s 0d
Guinness' XX Porter	3s 10d	2s 0d

5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Near Carlisle Bridge.)

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The market for English Funds continues to manifest a very buoyant appearance, probably caused by the somewhat more satisfactory intelligence lately received from New York, relative to the state of the American Exchange. The opening prices of to-day were fully equivalent to the closing of yesterday, and subsequently improved on to the extent of one-eight per cent. Consols were first operated in this afternoon, for the January account. The quotations which occurred at a further rise of one-quarter per cent., would point to the expectation that higher rates will be then established. In our Local Market, Consols barely realised their former value, but left off steadily; an upward movement to the extent of one-eight was well supported in new 3 per cents.; an average amount of business being transacted. Much firmness was likewise noticeable throughout the Share Market; there being no instance of reduction recorded to-day; dealings appeared to be rather animated.

In Banking Securities, transactions were restricted to Nationals, which steadily sustained an improvement of one-quarter. A slight indication of a reactionary tendency became apparent in Hibernians, which were procurable at their former enhanced value (£40.) Royals were also offered for sale at £27.

In Steam—Additional symptoms of recovery were observable in the case of Atlantics, which opened at a further rise of one-quarter, and ultimately left off at a still higher price; a steady tone being still indicated at the close. Last rate was again scarcely obtained for Dundalk Steam; the market ending rather weakly. City of Dublin Issue of 1836, were on sale.

In Mines—Operations embraced Carysforts which were steady at the higher quotation of yesterday, and Connorrees which seem to have experienced a decided rally from the rapid fall referred to in our last report; the final quotation of last week being more than realised before the close of business, and firmly sustained; the dealings which were characterised by considerable animation throughout, were likewise on a rather extensive scale; after official hours, the inquiry still continued active, and shares were done at a slightly better price. No transactions were effected in the other Mining securities:—There were offers to buy General Mines at a fractional advance, and Mining Company of Ireland, at a drop of one-eighth. Wicklow Coppers were again ineffectually offered for sale.

In Miscellaneous, the last price was steadily maintained in Alliance and Consumers Gas. Grand Canal Stock remained in strong demand at an additional rise of £1 per cent.

The Railway Market continues to be firmly upheld. Cork and Bandons realized their previous value (£15½). Dublin and Drogheda Original Shares moved up one-eighth, and left off steadily. Great Southern and Western Stock was unchanged, but still offering. Londonderry and Enniskillens also passed hands at their former price (£10½) for deferred transfer exclusively, more being however obtainable. There were buyers of Dublin and Belfast Junctions, and sellers of Midland Great Western Whole Shares. Waterford and Limericks were in strong request.

In Preference, business was confined to Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock which steadily supported yesterday's value.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Dec. 4.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91⅞
Ditto for new account, 10th December	91⅞
Ditto for new account, 8th January	91⅞
BANKS.	
National	62¾
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) account	3¾
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building,	55
Ditto, redeemable	52½
Dundalk (Limited)	9½
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	18s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	46s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	73½
General Mining Company (Limited)	3¼
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	6
Grand Canal	68½
Patriotic Insurance	6
National Insurance	34¼
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	15½
Ditto, 6 per cent. 4 per cent. perpetual after '68	
Great Southern and Western	113½
Dublin and Drogheda	74½
Belfast and Northern Counties	48½ x d
Do. Half Shares	x d
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93¼	93¼	93⅜	91¼	93⅞	
Ditto for Account	93⅛	93⅛				
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅞	91⅞	91⅜	91⅞	91⅞	
Ditto for Account	91⅞	91⅞		91⅞	91	
Ditto for Account	91⅞	91⅞			91⅞	

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—December 4.

OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money, ... 93⅛
Account, ... 93⅛
New Threes, ... 91⅛

NOON PRICES.
Consols Money, ... 93⅛
Account, ... 93⅛
New Threes, ... 92 ¼

1 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, ... 93⅛
Account, ... 93⅛
New Threes, ... 91⅛

2-15 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, ... 93⅛
Account, ... 93⅛
New Threes, ... 91⅛

CLOSING PRICES.
Consols Money, ... 93⅛
Account, ... 93⅛
New Threes, ... 92⅛

Noon Summary.—Exchequer Bills 3 dis.; Eastern Counties, —; Caledonians, 94½; Great Northern, 108½; Great Western, 73½; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118 118¼ ½; London and North Western, 100½; Leeds Northern, 63½; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 134½; South Eastern, 85½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 109½; York and North Midland, 91½ ¼; London and South Western, 94½; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 107 107½; Grand Trunk, 24; North British, —; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 233; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols dull at 93⅜ rather buyers. The Share markets dull, and good in tone, excepting Leeds, which rapidly advanced to 120½ 1 but have declined to 120¼. Midlands steady at 134½. French steady. Canadas dull.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The advices by the Persia, of a further heavy fall on the New York Stock Exchange, caused Consols to open this morning at a decline of an ⅛, but prices again became firm before the close of business. There was a fair demand for Discount at the Bank to-day, in preparation for the 4th. No gold of any importance was taken from the Bank to-day. Several parcels will be sent to Southampton to-morrow for shipment by the Atlantic, which sails on Wednesday morning.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The Funds were steady to-day at Saturday's prices. The American accounts do not tend to increase the feelings of uneasiness. In the Share market business was languid; but prices, in most instances, were fully supported. In the Discount market a brisk demand was experienced to-day, in preparation for the engagements maturing to-morrow, 4th. Good bills were taken at 4½ per cent. At the Bank of England the applications were rather numerous.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, ——; Caledonians, 95½ 6; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3¼; Eastern Counties, 51½ 2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, ——; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6 ½; Great Western, 73½ ⅝; London and North Western, 100½; London and South Western, 100½ ⅞; Leeds Northern, 48 to ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, ——; South Eastern 85 to ½; Midland Stock, 134 to ½; North British, 63½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 108½ ⅞; York and North Midland, 93¾ 2½; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 120 120½. Great Northern, 108½ 9½; Great Northern (A) 107 8. Consols have improved and close firm, at 93⅜ ⅝. Shares have been dull, and with the exception of Caledonians and South Easterns, show signs of weakness. Leeds close 120½ sellers. Canadians dull. American Securities firm.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Tuesday.—The Funds to-day are firmer, and an advance of one-eighth per cent. has taken place. In the market for British Railway Stocks a little firmness is observable, except as regards Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Caledonians, which continue in demand.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Dec. 4th, 2-5 p.m.—Bourse has been firm, the final quotation of Rentes was 70,70, or 20 centimes higher than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The asperity of feeling in the United States, between the North and South, caused through the Presidential election, is occasioning considerable embarrassment; and it is apprehended that the decline in the rate of exchange, the fall in the value of stocks, and the contraction by the States' Banks, will have the effect of producing most serious injury before the year terminates, although general commercial disruption is not anticipated. This is the opinion entertained by well-informed persons in New York, who predict, moreover, that the subsidence of the agitation which has arisen, will not prove so speedy as many persons on this side of the Atlantic would appear to suppose, and that a large quantity of gold will be required from Europe, as payments in the interior of America will have to be made in coin. These unfavourable accounts gave rise accordingly to the impression, that further shipments of specie to New York would soon take place, and damped in a great measure the influence which would otherwise have been exercised by the very satisfactory improvement in the return of the Bank of England; for although prices at the London Stock Exchange, at the close of the past week, presented a more favourable tendency, and that a fractional advance had taken place in Consols, business was not so animated as it would have been, were it not for the adverse state of things in America. In the Discount market the demand for money was good, and the rate out of doors was from 4½ to 4¾ per cent. for first-class short-dated paper, with a full supply at the latter quotation. On yesterday a brisk inquiry for accommodation was experienced in London, in anticipation of the heavy engagements which were to fall due to-day, the terms in the open market continuing much the same as on Saturday. No gold was taken from the Bank of England on Monday, but, with the rate of exchange at its present point, additional remittances to America will, no doubt, be soon forwarded from the profit to be obtained thereby, and the accounts by each packet are anxiously looked forward to. The supply of accommodation at the London Stock Exchange is comparatively abundant, and the rates on short loans on Government securities are from 2½ to 3 per cent.

With regard to the manufacturing markets the demand for linens in the North of Ireland has not been so active as was expected, but the yarn trade has been healthy, with a good business doing. In England the iron and lace branches are the most depressed, but the accounts from the manufacturing districts are not on the whole discouraging. The markets of Birmingham, Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield have exhibited little animation during the week, notwithstanding the lowering of the Bank rate of discount, but manufacturers at the latter place are said to be pretty well engaged on spring and summer goods. At Leeds there has been a fair attendance of buyers at the cloth halls, and a good spring trade is expected for the United States and Canada, but a considerable falling off has taken place in the general business of Leicester. The reduction in discounts has had a favourable effect upon the markets of Manchester, but still there is a decided want of activity, and the apprehended secession of the Southern States of America has created uneasiness, bearing as it naturally will upon the prosperity of the whole cotton trade. At Nottingham and Sheffield business continues dull, but at Wolverhampton a slight improvement has occurred in the chain trade, and the demand for rails for abroad.

Wool—In the London market more spirit prevailed at the close of last week, in consequence of the reduction of the Bank rate of discount. Compared with previous purchases, however, no change took place in prices, and very little business was doing privately. The public sales of colonial wool continue to be well attended by buyers, and on the whole the biddings rule steady at the fluctuations already reported:—

Sydney—Clean sheep, 1s 10d to 2s 9d; scoured, 1s 10d to 2s 6d; handwashed, 1s 8d to 2s; lamb, 1s 10d to 2s 2d; skin, 1s 10d to 2s 1d.

Cape—Clean sheep, 1s 4d to 1s 10d; scoured, 1s 3d to 1s 9d; handwashed, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; lamb, 1s 6d to 1s 11d.

Van Diemen's Land—Clean sheep, 1s 8d to 2s; lamb, 1s 9d to 2s.

Port Phillip—Clean sheep, 1s 8d to 2s 11d; scoured, 2s to 3s; grease, 11d to 1s 3d.

New Zealand—Clean sheep, 1s 3d to 1s 11d; lamb, 1s 5d to 1s 10d; other kinds, 10d to 1s 4d.

Adelaide—Clean sheep, 1s 10d to 2s; scoured, 2s to 2s 4d; grease, 10d to 1s 3d per lb.

English wools are in improved request, and prices rule a shade higher. In other kinds very little is doing. No wool came fresh to hand last week.

Cotton—The demand in Liverpool on Saturday was only moderate, but prices remained steady. On yesterday there was a fair demand, but the market was unchanged. The sales were 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 were for export and speculation.

Flax—There were large supplies at the several markets in the North of Ireland during the past week, and prices were firm. Handscutched, 7s 3d to 9s; milled, 7s 6d to 13s.

Hemp—The absence of any public sales of this article in London had rendered that market firmer, but the demand there at the close of the past week was inactive. In Liverpool also there was very little inquiry, and no business to report.

Jute—This article was firmer in London at the close of the past week through the absence of public sales, but there was hardly any demand for it.

Produce—In our market sugar was firmer last week, and a fair business was done both by private and public sale; but tea was dull.

A review of the London market for the same period shows that in the reduction of the Bank minimum there was a revival of demand for one or two articles, which proved, however, only temporary, and the market closed with renewed activity. Prices, in the meantime, were nearly stationary, importers having in almost every case kept supplies within limits of the present restricted demand. In sugar the transactions on the spot were of merely a retail character, at about former rates, but several floating cargoes changed hands. The few parcels of Ceylon coffee on offer commanded full prices, and several consignments of foreign on the water were taken for the Continent. Tea continued difficult of sale, and occasionally easier prices were quoted. Rice and saltpetre were almost neglected. Ginger sold upon rather higher terms, but spices generally attracted little attention. The dried fruit trade maintained a healthy position, and a moderately good business was concluded in most descriptions. In the oil and seed trades there was less animation, and tallow, with heavy arrivals and a diminished consumption, declined in value.

In Liverpool the demand for sugar during the past week was extremely limited, but as there was little anxiety to realise the few transactions reported only showed a decline of 6d per cwt. Of colonial West India, 440 hogsheads sold, Jamaica at 42s, for refining; and Demerara at 41s. There were no sales of foreign West India. In Bengal the business consisted of 270 bags brown at 39s; and 1,500 bags Gurpatta dates, at 42s; of Brazil, 300 bags Ceara sold at 26s from the quay; 2,300 bags of Pernam at 25s; and 1,300 bags low brown Bahia on private terms. Respecting coffee there was little disposition at the public sales on this day week to buy the sound portion offered, and it was chiefly bought in; 1,100 bags of Rio were sold during the week, principally, however, all faults, at 56s to 61s 6d for ordinary to fine ordinary coloury sound; 100 bags Ceara at 62s to 68s 6d; 50 bags Costa Rica, 64s to 67s; and 25 casks plantation Ceylon, at 72s to 73s. The home trade descriptions, having been scarce, commanded full prices. Of cocoa, the only sales required were 210 bags Guayaquil, at 67s to 68s, being better rates. In rice there was a quiet feeling during the week, and a decline in value of fully 3d per cwt. from the highest point, but the market closed with a rather better tone. The sales of saltpetre continued of a retail character including Bombay 41½ per cent., retraction at 22s 9d per cwt. For tallow the demand was very moderate and prices were again scarcely so high as last week; sales were made in St. Petersburg yellow candle at 59s 6d to 60s, North America at 58s to 59s 6d, and South America at 59s to 59s 6d per cwt. With regard to oils, the demand for palm was easier and prices lower; in cocoanut oil there were no transactions to report, and olive improved in value; as regards seed oils, a good business was done in linseed at 30s to 30s 3d in town and export casks, and rape was steady at the late quotations.

In London, on yesterday, a large business was transacted in saltpetre, but at very irregular rates, resulting, however, in a firmer market at the close:—prices ranged from 38s 6d to 42s 6d for common to fine. In other descriptions of colonial and foreign produce, however, the dealings were of limited extent, and generally at about previous rates. To-day, the sugar sales went at about previous rates, and coffee was steady, as was also saltpetre; but tea was very quiet, and rice was quiet and firm. Respecting tallow, the London market was steady to-day, and Messrs. Smith and Charles, writing on yesterday, report as follows:—"To-day, there has been rather more tone in the market, the demand on speculation being a little more active. From the trade, however, our demand is very small at the moment, and our closing prices are—Spot, 60s; all the year, 59s 6d; January to March, 60s; April to June, 58s to 58s 6d; October to December, 57s to 57s 6d; town tallow, 57s 9d nett cash; South American, 59s; Australian beef, 57s to 58s; Odessa beef, 59s to 59s 6d; palm oil, Lagos, 47s to 47s 10d; cocoa nut oil, Cochin, 55s 10d; Ceylon, 54s to 54s 6d; Sydney, 52s, 2½ per cent. off; rough fat, 3s 1d.

PARTICULARS.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day ...	19,326	36,879	29,261	51,186	73,638
Price of P.Y.C. ...	58s 6d to 58s 9d	51s 9d	50s 9d to 51s 0d	56s 6d to 57s 0d	60s 3d
Delivery last week ...	2,719	2,866	2,291	1,725	1,057
Do. from 1st June ...	69,629	57,785	57,697	41,771	49,464
Arrived last week ...	6,414	1,163	6,445	2,494	5,086
Do. from 1st June ...	72,175	81,552	75,391	80,876	96,008
Price of Town ...	67s 0d	53s 6d	53s 6d	59s 6d	60s 3d

Provisions—In London, the markets were dull throughout the past week, and foreign butters declined several shillings.

Cattle—At Liverpool, on yesterday, the supply of stock was larger than on last Monday; prime cattle were in fair demand, at full prices, but inferior beasts were slow of sale, at reduced rates. As to sheep, prime were without change in value, but other kinds were lower. In London, on the same day, there was a fair average supply of foreign stock on offer, but for the most part in middling condition; sales, however, progressed steadily at fully last week's quotations. The general quality of the native stock exhibited some improvement when compared with several previous weeks, and all prime breeds were taken off readily at a slight advance in the quotations. The supply from Ireland consisted of 500 oxen. The show of English sheep was limited, and in the demand a decided improvement was observable, but there was no change in prices, which, however, tended upward. English calves were dearer, and foreign steady. Prime small pigs sold steadily at full quotations, but large hogs were very dull at barely late rates.

Grain, &c.—The latest advices from America represent heaviness as still prevailing in the corn markets there; the absence of storage and freight room in New York, together with the difficulty which exporters find to have their bills of exchange negociated, have kept business at a stand-still, and led to the recent rapid decline in prices. The imports of foreign grain into the United Kingdom during the past week were principally wheat and flour from America and Russia, but the arrivals of grain and seed-laden vessels were less numerous than in the preceding week, and consisted chiefly of wheat, the next in importance being Indian corn; the very heavy supplies from America, however, will, it is supposed, soon fall off from the near winter close of canal navigation in the interior of that country, the excessive freight rates, and the adverse condition of the Money market previously alluded to. Since the advance in the rate of the Bank of England to 6 per cent. which lately took place, the corn trade in the United Kingdom has been depressed, and the lowering of the minimum to 5 per cent. has not removed the dulness which existed, in consequence of the immense imports of breadstuffs and the bad condition in which a great portion of the home grown corn is brought to market, farmers being obliged to sell in order to provide for the approaching rent day. These circumstances kept prices on the decline throughout the past week, and at Mark-lane, on yesterday, some articles were again somewhat lower, and very little activity was manifested on the part of buyers. The few fine dry parcels of home wheat on offer realised about previous rates; but so little was doing in other kinds that the quotations were nominal. The demand for foreign was wholly restricted to small parcels at about last week's rates. Barley came freely to hand, and fine malting parcels supported last week's currencies, but the value of other kinds have a drooping tendency. Oats were in large supply, nevertheless good sound corn supported late quotations, but inferior parcels gave way fully 6d per quarter. Both English and foreign flour were a dull inquiry, but in prices very little change took place. Respecting trade in Dublin, hardly any improvement has occurred, and, notwithstanding a small supply of all descriptions of grain at our Corn Exchange to-day, the market was very dull, but holders did not seem disposed to press sales. The supplies of home wheat were in bad condition, and foreign could not be disposed of except at some reduction. Oats and barley were dull, but steady; retail sales of Indian corn were made at late rates. There was no alteration in the general currencies of Friday last, excepting that inferior qualities of oats and barley were to be had for less money.

In Leeds, Hull, and Newcastle markets held to-day, hardly any change occurred. In Liverpool there was a good demand for wheat, at full prices for fine white and red; flour was also in good demand, without change in value, but oats, oatmeal, and Indian corn declined.

The London seed market was calm last week, and there was no noticeable change, excepting that the previous week's rates for rapeseed were barely supported. In Liverpool there was also little doing, but prices of linseed were very firm; cakes in the latter market commanded full rates, from the absence of foreign and English supplies.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—Tuesday.

Notwithstanding a small supply of all descriptions of grain, our market to-day was very dull, owing to a great degree to the wet weather, and the consequent bad condition of samples. We note no alteration in the general currencies of last Friday:—

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s.
White wheat	29 6	to 31 6	Oatmeal	15 0	to 17s
Red do. ...	25 0	to 30 0	Rapeseed	30 0	to 33s
Barley ...	16 0	to 20 6	Bakers' flour	16 6	to 23s
Bere ...	14 0	to 16 0	Indian corn	37 0	to 39s
Oats ...	12 0	to 15 0	per 480lbs		

London Produce Market, Dec. 4.—Sugar—Sales going at about previous rates. Coffee—No public sales; Market steady. Tea very quiet. Rice—185 bags Bengal taken in at 12s 6d to 15s 3d; market quiet and firm. Saltpetre steady.

Wool Sales, Dec. 5.—A full average number of buyers in attendance, and the biddings ruled active for all descriptions of wool, but especially for Australian parcels at yesterdays currency.

Liverpool Corn Market, Dec. 4.—Large attendance; good inquiry for wheat, at full prices for fine red and white; ordinary qualities rather easier to buy. Flour in moderate demand, without change in value. Oats and oatmeal slow, and shade lower. Indian corn quiet at 3d to 6d per quarter decline.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec. 4.—Market opens very quiet, and without change; sales probably about 4,000 or more; imports 40,039; previously 18,469.

Manchester Trade Report.—We have steady and firm markets as regards yarns, but dull and unsatisfactory as regards cloth, especially the eastern qualities.

Leeds Corn Market, Dec. 4.—Wheat firm, at Friday's rates, with a moderate business. Barley steady, and no change. Beans and oats no alteration.

Hull Corn Market, Dec. 4.—Fair attendance; good supply of wheat, which sold slowly at last week's prices; other articles unchanged. Linseed cakes, best Hull, made £10 17s 6d to £11 per ton.

Newcastle Corn Market, Dec. 4.—Wheat quiet, but holders ask more for foreign. In south country not much doing; prices firm. Malting barley dull. Oats steady at last prices. Beans and peas rather cheaper.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Nov. 4.—Fat cattle, 872; store cattle, 210; sheep 4,850; pigs 583. A brisk demand for beef. A few of the best sold two and three times over, and prices advanced 3d per stone. Pork, also good demand. Sheep—Slow trade, prices unaltered. Pork, 6s 4d to 8s per stone; mutton, 6d to 8d per lb. Our Christmas market will be held on the 18th.

Glasgow Iron Market, Dec. 4.—No. 1, 51s to 51s 6d; mixed numbers warrants, 51s 9d to 52s; No. 3, 50s 3d to 50s 9d. Market quiet.

Cork Corn Market, Dec. 4.—White wheat, 22s 6d to 33s 6d; red ditto, 21s to 30s; barley 16s to 22s 0d; oats 12s to 15s 6d.

Cork Butter Market, Dec. 4.—Firsts, 114s; seconds 110s; thirds 97s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s 1,000 in market.

Belfast Pork Market, Dec. 4.—Number of pigs in market this day, 1,154. Prices from 54s to 61s.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

The past week, in consequence of the quantity of rain, has offered but few opportunities for the prosecution of field labour or wheat planting; we therefore begin the cereal year somewhat under a cloud as to future prospects, there being much wheat unsown, and the clay-lands in almost a hopeless state for want of a good opportunity to fallow. Where the seed, however, was got in early, on the lighter soils, the plant has grown well and looks promising. The extraordinary character of the season has, till lately, prevented any considerable show of the new crop, and therefore prices were little affected by the late heavy imports. More recently, the wants of the farmer having pressed more upon markets the usual consequence has followed, and we have experienced a general decline, reaching to, upon an average, about 8s per quarter. The reduction in London has much exceeded this amount, from the liberal imports of foreign, and the much greater choice presented to millers. Still, as the week closed, the depression was evidently taken to be excessive, and more of a clearance of rough samples was eventually made than expected, without a further reduction than that noted on Monday. If at the outset the new wheat was bought at above its intrinsic and relative value, a moderate accumulation seems to have led to the other extreme, and forced prices below their real level. This circumstance, nevertheless, shows that the deficiency in flour must be heavier than the earlier estimate, and that the void to be filled up is proportionately great. Imports yet continue large, but not on the extensive scale calculated by some contemporaries; and the late check upon prices, and monetary pressure, are likely to bring about a great falling off. France, the near countries, and Baltic are rather lower for wheat, Odessa and the Principalities being calm; but Alexandria quotes higher rates, and the Italian markets are firm or dearer. Rome is receiving supplies from Florence, and Naples abolishing duties. In America breadstuffs are easier. The arrivals off coast since 22d inst. were 18 cargoes: of which 8 cargoes were wheat, 7 maize, and 3 miscellaneous. The business reported as follows:—About 7 cargoes wheat, viz., Berdianski at 57s, Odessa Ghirka at 57s and 56s 9d, Taganrog Ghirka at 52s 9d and 53s, Bordeaux red at 56s, Polish Odessa at 55s; about 7 cargoes of maize at 37s 6d and 38s 9d, and 1 of Egyptian beans at 36s 6d. The sales noted last week were 73,201 qrs wheat at 56s 3d, against 187,090 qrs in 1859. The London averages were 56s 10d on 2,740 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain, in wheat and flour, for the week ending 21st November, were equal to 227,386 qrs wheat, of which 25,836 qrs were Colonial.

LONDON MARKETS.

Mark-lane, Monday Afternoon, Dec. 3.—With less wheat and flour last week there were better supplies of oats and barley. Of other grain the arrivals were moderate. The exports were 46 qrs oats only. Of British wheat there were 5,320 qrs, of foreign 24,723 qrs. The show of samples from Essex and Kent this morning was very small, but the poorness of the condition prevented sales, though it was only held at former rates. In fine old foreign there was more doing, at fully the previous quotations, with some inquiry for the lower qualities, but none for new. The supply of country flour was 14,944 sacks, with 1,821 sacks 3,002 brls foreign. Norfolks scarcely maintained former rates. American barrels could have been placed readily if holders would have accepted less money. Fine French and Spanish were scarce and dear. Town rates unchanged. Of British barley there were 8,035 qrs; of foreign 23,113 qrs; all sorts, both English and foreign, except the very finest malting, were 1s per quarter lower, and but a slow sale at the reduction. In malt there was but little doing, yet the prices of fine were supported. The entire supply of oats was 69,844 qrs—viz., 423 quarters English, 527 quarters Scotch, 1,146 quarters Irish, and 63,958 quarters foreign. Of this arrival the proportion of old Russian was small, but these were only a slow sale, and rather in buyers' favour; all descriptions of new were reduced 6d to 1s per qr. Of English beans there were 831 qrs, with 279 qrs foreign; soft new were fully 1s per quarter down, but the scarcity of fine old English kept prices at about their former range. The supply of native peas was 785 qrs, with 1,673 qrs foreign. Dun and maples were down 1s per qr. White boilers, both English and foreign, were 1s to 2s lower. Of linseed there were 2,733 qrs, with no exports. There was less buoyancy in the trade, without change in value either in seed or cake. In the seed market very little was passing. Cloverseed, both red and white, was held at previous rates, as well as trefoil, canary, and most other seeds.

Current Prices of British Grain and Flour in Mark-lane.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 46s to 60s per qr.; fine, 62s to 68s; red, 43s to 55s, fine, 63s to 67s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 40s to 55s; fine 60s to 65s. Barley, malting, 33s to 42s per qr., chevalier new, 34s to 45s do.; grinding, 30s to 32s do.; distilling, 32s to 36s do. Malt, Essex Norfolk, and Suffolk, 54s to 61s per qr.; fine, 67s to 73s do.; Kingston, Ware, and town made, 58s to 68s do.; fine, 68s to 73s do; brown, 55s to 57s do.; fine, — to —. Rye, 32s to 37s per qr.; seed, 00s to 00s do. Oats, English, feed, 21s to 25s per qr.; potato, 27s to 32s do.; Scotch, feed, 24s to 27s do.; potato, 28s to 32s do; Irish, feed, white, 20s to 24s do.; fine, 27s to 28s do; ditto black, 21s to 26s do.; fine, — to 28s do. Beans, Mazagan, 32s to 44s per qr.; ticks, 32s to 41s do; Harrow, 34s to 47s do.; pigeon, 44s to 48s do. Peas, new, white, boilers, 40s to 47s per qr.; maple, 44s to 46s do.; grey, 37s to 41s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs., town households, 50s to 57s per qr.; country, 40s to 41s do.; households, 41s to 48s do; Norfolk and Suffolk, ex-ship, 40s to 41s.

Foreign Grain—Wheat, Dantzic, mixed 64s to — per qr; high do — to 66s do; extra, — to 72s do; Konigsberg, 54s to 63s do; high do, — to — do; extra, — to 70s do; Rostock, 64s to — do; fine 69s to — do; extra, — to 70s; American, red, 60s to 65s do, white, 60s to 66s, Pomera., Meckbg., Uckermrk, red, 60s to 65s do; Silesian, red, 60s to 65s do; white, 64s to 69s do; Danish and Holstein, 60s to 65s; Russian, hard, 58s to 63s do; French, 58s to 65s do; St. Petersburg and Riga, 58s to 65s do; Rhine and Belgium, 62s to 68s do; Barley, grinding, 29s to 33s per qr; distilling, 34s to 37s do. Oats, Dutch, brew, and Polands, 26s to 32s per qr; feed, 24s to 28s do; Danish and Swedish, feed, 25s to 29s do; Stralsund, 25s to 27s do; Russian, 24s to 27s do. Beans, Friesland and Holstein, 42s to 48s per qr; Konigsberg, 39s to 47s do; Egyptian, 37s to 39s do. Peas feeding, 44s to 47s per qr; fine boilers, 44s to 48s do. Indian corn white, 37s to 40s per qr; yellow, 38s to 41s do. Flour, per sack, — to — per qr; French, 40s to 47s do; Spanish, per sack, 47s to 49s do; American, per barrel, sour, 25s to 28s do; sweet, 29s to 31s do.—*Mark-Lane Express.*

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.

London Cattle Market, Monday, Dec. 3.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 6,661 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 5,381; in 1858, 4,932; in 1857, 1,721; in 1856, 3,348; in 1855, 4,545; and in 1854 5,831 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	1049	5156	—	373	83
1859	743	4346	—	242	—
1858	554	4198	—	178	2
1857	240	1370	—	102	—
1856	596	2769	—	183	—
1855	791	3649	—	98	7
1854	1098	4461	—	274	—

There was a fair average supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market, in, for the most part, middling condition. Sales progressed steadily at fully last week's quotations. From our grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were only moderate. On the whole, however, the general quality of the stock exhibited some improvement, when compared with several previous weeks. All prime breeds were taken off readily, at a slight advance in quotations—the best Scots having sold without difficulty at fully 5s per 8lbs. Otherwise a moderate business was passing at full currencies. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,200 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 various breeds; from Scotland, 34 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 500 oxen, &c. The show of English sheep was limited. In the demand there was a decided improvement, nevertheless no change of importance took place in prices, though their tendency was upwards. The best old Downs were worth quite 5s 6d per 8lbs. The few English calves in the market were taken off at 2d to 4d per 8lbs more money. All foreign calves ruled steadily in price. The top figure for veal was 5s per 8lbs. Prime small pigs sold steadily at full quotations. Large hogs were very dull at barely late rates.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; prime Scots, &c. 4s 10d to 5s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 29s each.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS.

London, Monday, Dec. 3.—The reduction in the Bank rate of discount to 5 per cent. has imparted rather more firmness to the demand for most kinds of English wool. The supply on offer is very moderate, and prices are well supported, notwithstanding that Continental dealers continue to operate with extreme caution. However, as the colonial wool sales are going on steadily, the prospect of the market is decidedly cheering, especially as the stocks held in the manufacturing districts are very limited.

Bradford Wool Market—(Thursday last).—The inquiry is pretty much as it was last week. More sales might be made at easier prices, which would be taken if stocks could be replaced at old rates. As it is, owing to the great scarcity of wool, prices are maintained with remarkable firmness, notwithstanding the dull trade; we hear, indeed, that for some sorts they are a little worse for the buyer than last week. The reduction of the Bank rate of discount to 5 per cent. has a beneficial influence. Noils and shorts have a good sale at late prices, owing to a curtailment in the production.—*Bradford Observer.*

Leeds (English and Foreign) Wool Market, Nov. 30.—There has not been much doing in either English or foreign wool during the week, but manufacturers since the announcement of the reduced rate of discount have been disposed to give prices which they had previously refused. Holders of all sorts of wool hold with great firmness, under the conviction that there is no immediate probability of a decline in price.

Liverpool Wool Market, Dec. 1.—Scotch—The demand for laid Highland is confined to the best classes. White Highland is scarce and inquired for. Good Cheviots were in fair demand for immediate wants, but the inferior are neglected. Laid Highland wool, 11s 6d to 13s per 24lbs.; white Highland, do., 15s to 17s; laid crossed do. unwashed, 14s to 16s 6d; ditto ditto washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do. unwashed, 17s 6d to 20s; ditto ditto washed, 22s to 28s; white Cheviot do. washed, 34s to 44s. Foreign—The public sales now in progress in London go off steadily, at rather hardening prices for all good-conditioned wools. The demand here during the week has been good, and if the selection was better more would be doing. Imports for the week, 2,872 bags; previously this year, 188,942 bags.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON.

London, Monday, Dec. 3.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,688 firkins butter and 2,196 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 17,629 casks butter and 460 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market the business transacted during the past week was to a very limited extent, holders being firm; prices are nominally unchanged. Foreign met a slow sale, and best Dutch further declined 4s per cwt. The Bacon market ruled very slow, at a further decline of 1s per cwt., the dealers merely purchasing from hand to mouth; prices range from 58s, landed, according to weight, quality, &c. Another Report—Dulness was again the prevailing feature in our market last week. The dealing in Irish Butter were few and unimportant, and prices nearly nominal. Foreign sold slowly, and to a limited extent, at a decline of 4s to 6s on Dutch, and in proportion for other kinds. Bacon attracted very little attention, and therefore the sales of Irish, Hambro' and English were extremely limited, and prices the turn cheaper. In hams and lard no noticeable change.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Cape of Good Hope [D]	6 a m Dec. 5.
Spain and Portugal [S] Constantinople	6 p m Dec. 6.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec. 7.
America (New York) [Q]	7 a m Dec. 9.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	6 p m Dec. 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 10.
India (Bombay) [S] America (New York) [S]	6 p m Dec 11.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 13.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 14.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Dec 16.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 18.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Dec 18.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c. [S]	6 p m Dec 19.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 p m Dec 21.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Dec 23.
Brazil, Monte Video, &c., by French Packet	6 p m Dec 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	6 p m Dec 24.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Dec 25.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 26.
India (Bombay) [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Dec 26.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 27.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 30.

General Observations.—Letters of value ought always to be "Registered." To secure despatch, Letters for London ought to bear the proper district initials, lists of which can be obtained in the Post Letter Office for 1d. each. All Letters should be posted as early as practicable. Circulars, when numerous, should be tied in bundles with the addresses in one direction. Every letter should contain the full address of the writer, that it may be returned if the person it is for cannot be found. Castletowndelvin is in future to be called Delvin.

Several members of the Kensington Life Academy propose to establish a Sketching Society, of similar character to the well-known Sketching Club, of which Sir E. Landseer, the Chalons, Messrs. Creswick, Stanfield, &c., were distinguished members.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—Wednesday, Dec. 5.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

Theatre Royal—Every evening at 7½ o'clock. This evening—"Macbeth" and "The Rival Pages."

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"The Man with the Iron Mask," "Monsieur Jacques," Mr. Frederick Macabe, to conclude with "Mary Stuart."

Royal Dublin Society.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum: closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green.—Open daily, free. Irish Institution Gallery, No. 81, Lower Baggot-street.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

The publication of the Irish Times commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the Irish Times for the week ending Saturday December 1st, amounted to 68,872, making a daily average of 11,372 copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds ELEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the Irish Times:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

Irish Times Office, October 1st, 1860.

THE "IRISH TIMES," THE "TIMES" OF IRELAND.

The Irish Times may now be had from our Local Agents in every town in Ireland, on the day of Publication, Unstamped, for

ONE PENNY.

In any locality where a vacancy still exists an Agent will be immediately appointed, on a communication being addressed to Albert H. Knox, Esq., Irish Times Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

"When country gents for city life
Leave partridges and snipe,
What solace they will surely find
In Keevil's Briar Root Pipe."
Samples, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Case, warranted, Thirty Stamps.
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

THE REGISTERED "MARK" LOCKET AND BREASTPIN.—The attention of the Brethren is invited to the above, admitted to be the prettiest Masonic Ornament ever introduced. Registered by THOMAS NORTH, Watchmaker, Goldsmith, and Masonic Jeweller, 49, GRAFTON-STREET.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

The New Patented Knickerbocker Pants—invented by Messrs. Browne and Payne, Merchant Tailors, Sackville-street.
We have always considered it a part of our duty as journalists to call public notice to everything that conduces to either its advantage or comfort, especially so when it springs from the design of our native artists. Indeed, it is to be regretted that we have not our court or magazine de modes as elsewhere, to herald the incoming novelties for the epicures or magnates of our fashionable world. We have the greater pleasure, therefore, in expressing our opinion as to the novelty and utility of the "Knickerbocker Pants," introduced this season by the eminent and enterprising firm of Browne and Payne. From a personal inspection the design appears to us, without going into details, to possess a triple merit, being at once fashionable and durable, suitable alike for the pedestrian, sportsman, or traveller, and at what appears to us to be very moderate charges. The design is an entirely new one, and will, we are sure, repay a visit to the mart of the Proprietors, who will personally afford every information to visitors.—Evening Paper.

RICHARD ALLEN'S
FORTY-FIVE SHILLING
WINTER CHEVIOT SUIT,
Is excellent Value.
READY MADE DEPARTMENT.
22, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in [illegible], that they can now be supplied with the same class of goods, at their New Concern, No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, near Carlisle-bridge, and that owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Gloves, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per cent. lower than the price charged in more expensive thoroughfares. Determined to uphold the prestige of their name and character, kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortable "at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON AND CO., 4, D'OLIER-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Respectfully announce that their WINTER STOCK is now complete, comprising the Newest Designs in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, from the best Manufacturers, and in variety and extent exceeding any former years.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

THIS DAY RECEIVED, SEVERAL CASES OF NEW MILLINERY,
Mantles, Silks, Cashmere Shawls, Droguets, Brussels and Chantilly Lace Flouncings, &c.
From Mr. and Mrs. RUSSELL, who are at present in Paris.
An early inspection solicited.
40, DAWSON-STREET.
28th November, 1860.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

The Round Room of the Rotundo, which is generally devoted to meetings of the respectable and benevolent, was last night the scene of a political saturnalia. Never was so disreputable a rabble collected in the city of Dublin. The purlieus of New-street, Patrick-street, the Coombe, and Cole's-lane were emptied into the Rotundo. The most violent of the Ultramontane priests had desecrated their chapels for the collection of signatures to a wild document called the National Petition. Only two of these priests appeared upon the platform. The O'Donoghue himself, as he looked over the crowd, must have burned with shame at presiding over such an assembly. Evidently the rabble had been told to watch the waving of a pike as a signal when to cheer, and when to be silent. But the troop was badly drilled. Furious shouts and vociferous cheers were raised when a dolorous Jeremiad required silence; and there were most disheartening lulls when the speakers, having uttered some seditious claptraps, paused for an echo which never came. There were to be seen the maniac efforts of disappointed fuglemen, both ecclesiastical and literary, while denunciations, both loud and deep, were hurled from clerical lips upon those who forgot to shout. In the whole assembly there were not six persons who possessed votes, and a glance at that howling pandemonium proved from what a danger we were rescued by the defeat of Lord John's last endeavour at Reform.

The fictitious excitement respecting the Irish Brigade has fallen dead, and neither dinners, funerals, nor theatricals can rouse it. Trading politicians and would-be literary bagmen must do something. Their fervent prayer is, that Government would give a shadow of importance to their ravings by interfering. But they are too insignificant to be noticed, and too powerless to call for coercion. The only effect of such exhibitions is to bring this country into discredit. There are many who are too glad to catch at such a meeting as that of last night as a specimen of an Irish assembly. None are more anxious that Ireland should increase in prosperity, both commercially and politically. Ireland should have rights on a par with those of the most favoured portion of the realm. But such a petition as this, if it be presented to the House of Commons, will not only be laughed out with contempt, but will disgrace this city in the eyes of those who know nothing of its authors.

The Court of Probate, during the present term, has been occupied in the examination of more than the ordinary number of wills either prepared directly by Roman Catholic clergymen, or indirectly by their influence. Yesterday a remarkable case was adjudicated upon by Judge Keatinge. The Rev. Wm. Walsh, a Roman Catholic curate in the diocese of Ossory, had prepared a will in February, 1855. The Roman Bishop, a short time previously, earnestly impressed upon his clergy the duty of providing for the endowment of schools under the control of the Christian Brothers. The Rev. Mr. Walsh immediately revoked a former will, by which he had provided for some poor relatives, and obediently gave his entire property, with the exception of two small legacies, absolutely to the Roman Catholic Bishop and a priest named Hayden, with the understanding that the proceeds, amounting to £920, should be devoted to the endowment of a Christian Brothers' School in the county Kilkenny. For some time the Rev. Mr. Walsh retained the will in his own possession, but a fortnight before his death he handed it over to the Bishop. The will was written out in the testator's own hand, and duly attested. Priests have such constant practice in drawing out wills that there was little danger of irregularity. On the death of Mr. Walsh the Bishop administered, and the will was finally established yesterday to the satisfaction and profit of the Christian Brothers.

The Roman Catholic Bishop, in his examination, made some admissions of general importance, not only to the Roman Catholic clergy, but to the laity. It appears that legacies for charitable purposes are not conveyed now as trusts, but as absolute bequests to Roman Catholic priests. The purpose which the bequest is intended to promote is indicated by the testator verbally to the priest. It might be thought that thus great confidence was reposed in the legatee, and that the donor left the world with an implicit conviction that his wishes should be fully and fairly carried out. If the laity trust the priesthood, the Roman Catholic Bishops have found a novel method to compel a priest to surrender his gains for the good of the Church. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory did not blush to state that "in his diocese "ecclesiastical statutes existed which compelled the "clergy to make wills conveying *their* property to "the Church." These statutes "are of a highly penal "character." They go so far as "to withhold from "priests, who hesitate to yield to ecclesiastical in-"fluence, the *viaticum*, or last rites of their "Church," and consequently to sentence them to perdition. At the worst, then, it is merely a question of time. Priests may obtain possession of property and enjoy the usufruct of it, but at last there are penal statutes which they have sworn to obey. Between them and another world stands the shadow of the Bishop, ordering them to bequeath their property to the Church, on pain of deprivation of the last rites, and exclusion from Paradise!

The Reverend Mr. Walsh had many poor relatives, one of whom was the plaintiff in the case. When the Bishop obtained the will he asked whether Mr. Walsh had any relatives? Judge Keatinge had hoped that this question was put by the Bishop to remind the priest of the ties of blood and the duties of kindred. That, however, was not the Bishop's motive. Boldly, and in the face of the Court, he acknowledged that his reason for making this inquiry was "to avoid future trouble." He thought that if these poor relatives obtained a trifle there would be no litigation, nor any chance of a publication of the case.

Twenty years since, such an exposure as this would have been impossible. Then the Roman Catholic priests were in general rational at least, and well-educated and gentlemanly persons. They associated familiarly with their parishioners, and were the spiritual teachers of their flocks, not the financial agents of the Bishops. If a priest did interfere in the concoction of a will which beggared the rightful heir, but enriched the Church, the matter was hushed up or compromised. The laity shrank from exposing the priesthood. But latterly Ireland has been flooded by Italian priests, more Ultramontane than even the Ultramontanes themselves. If there be an Irish priest who thinks it his first duty to attend to the temporal and spiritual good of his flock, a swarm of Redemptorists, Passionists, or Christian Brothers, is sent into his parish and his people are taught to neglect his simple ministrations for the theatricals of a fanatic enthusiasm. If the laity are induced to make wills when the mental powers are weak and mortal fear is strong, in favour of the holder of the keys, the priest himself is compelled by "penal statutes" to give his accumulations eventually to the Church.

These evils are working their own cure. There is a growing spirit of resistance to the arrogance of Ultramontanism. These trials in the Probate Court prove that relatives will not quietly submit to be beggared in the name of religion. Men will hesitate to introduce the priest to the sick room, when they know that the first questions of the Italian priest refer to the "settlement of temporal concerns," and when these are settled to his satisfaction, then there is speech of another world. The influence of a priest is great, and the fear of his authority is powerful, but greater and more powerful is the love for wife and child. If Ultramontanism persists in this career of confiscation, the presence of the priest will be dreaded as that of a selfish interceptor of the children's bread, and it is a subject for congratulation that there exists a court which will adjudicate fearlessly and impartially, and that Roman Catholics have learned to appeal to its wisdom to protect them from spoliation.

The *Times* on Count Persigny's Retirement:—

The last act in the diplomatic mission of Count Persigny, and the first in that of Count Flahaut, were solemnized yesterday. The simpler etiquette of modern Courts no longer includes the pageant of a "solemn entry" or the formality of a public audience. The retiring Ambassador presents his letters of recall, and his successor delivers his credentials at the same private interview, and upon each occasion a few complimentary words are exchanged with the Sovereign. No elaborate or imposing ceremonial would be appropriate to an event which indicates no change in the relations of the two countries. Much must, indeed, depend on the individual character of the representative, but the substitution of one for another portends no change of policy on the part of the Sovereign by whom he is delegated, and in no respect affects the courtesy due to him from the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. The days are past when a Queen of England endeavoured to humiliate even the unofficial Envoy of a foreign Power by turning her back on him in public. History has shown how little national amity is worth when it is founded merely on private feelings of esteem between Princes and their agents; and the short-lived friendship of Alexander and Napoleon, after the Conference at Tilsit, is a warning against allowing sentiment to intrude into negotiation. While, however, we recognise the interests and sympathies of peoples as the sole basis of a good understanding between equal Powers, it would be vain, and in the present instance ungrateful, to overlook the services which may be rendered by a conciliatory Ambassador. In the technical language of publicists, the house allotted to a foreign Embassy is treated as extra-territorial; it remains part and parcel of his native soil, while locally situated in an alien jurisdiction. This is no unmeaning fiction, and represents pretty accurately the double qualifications which should correspond to the double capacity of an Ambassador. He should be thoroughly imbued with the spirit and idiosyncrasy of the one country, while he should live rather as a denizen than as a guest among the citizens of the other.

Count Persigny has worthily filled for more than five years the office which he now vacates to resume one which he held from 1852 to 1854, and in which he will have equal opportunities of influencing French opinion in favour of a pacific policy, which he can no longer actively promote a similar sentiment in England. Unlike his successor, and notwithstanding his long residence among us, Count Persigny has very little of our national character; he does not speak our language with perfect fluency, and has never thrown off for a moment the manners and instincts of a Frenchman. He is not only French, but a Napoleonist by conviction, and of so loyal and rare a type that he has been said in himself to constitute the true "parti Imperialiste." If devoted attachment to the present Emperor from the time that he was the mere political enthusiast, the exile of Arenenburg, the baffled pretender of Strasburg and Boulogne, the prisoner of Ham, the obscure refugee in England, can entitle a man to this credit, it does Count Persigny. It was he who first instigated and afterwards wrote a defence of the Strasburg attempt; it was he who avowed and justified Napoleonism before the Chamber of Peers after the failure at Boulogne. He is not only a friend of the Emperor, but a friend of the man himself. Many a time, when misunderstandings have arisen between the French and English Cabinets, has Count Persigny ventured to tell his Imperial master such truths as men of strong will can only bear to hear from those whose sincerity is transparent and unimpeachable. He has not been, like some younger members of the same party, the passive tool of Napoleon III., but has given an independent, because an intelligent, support to his throne and policy. Nor is that intimate acquaintance with the mysterious character of the Emperor, which could only belong to one who knew him in other modes and circumstances, valueless for purposes of mediation. None but a fellow-adventurer could sound with equal confidence the of depths scarcely realised purposes, or distinguish between means and ends among the complexity of Imperial motives. In Count Persigny's we know that we had a reflex of the mind that governs France, and that his assurances or disclaimers were at least equally authentic with those that emanated from the Tuileries. There is such a thing as an Ambassador possessing but half his Sovereign's confidence and many a rupture, we suspect, has been produced or hastened by this imperfection in the medium of communication. This could never take place while Count Persigny represented France at St. James's; whatever official, or quasi-official, or semi-official articles and pamphlets might insinuate, we took it for granted that what he said was that which Louis Napoleon intended us to think, and that the error, if any, must be one, not of accident, but of design.

But this identity of sentiment with the Emperor was not Count Persigny's only qualification for a position for which some of the most eminent of French statesmen have been selected. He understood us well, and seized every opportunity of testifying to the deep and heartfelt love of peace that pervades all classes in this country. It is no easy matter to divine what is the true inclination of public opinion in a foreign nation. A very few weeks' travelling, or an introduction to half a dozen salons, is often the only foundation for a dogmatism respecting parties and opinions abroad far more sweeping than any man of sense would apply to home politics. To an observer of this calibre the energy with which public opinion in England occasionally expresses itself on the conduct of foreign Powers might well have seemed to prove that war would not be unpopular. There have been times during the term of Count Persigny's embassy when such an idea would have found ready credence with the irritated sensibilities of our neighbours, and might have been fanned into a cause of serious estrangement. But Count Persigny was not the man to fall into this error. He has been in turn soldier, author, adventurer, agitator, administrator, and ambassador, and from these varied experiences has acquired that versatility and knowledge of the world which has done such good service to the present dynasty in France. He saw clearly that nothing but the most unworthy treatment would drive Great Britain to war, and to strengthen the alliance by a conciliatory policy had been the one idea of his diplomatic life. He arrived when the Crimean war was at its height, and through all the "complications" that have since arisen he has kept this single object in view. What our own Government has done for the pacification of Italy by constantly and perseveringly reiterating the doctrine of non-intervention Count Persigny has done for the preservation of the *entente cordiale* between England and France by perpetually insisting on the necessity of it. These efforts have had their effect, and Count Persigny will leave behind him a very genial recollection. When we duly welcome the coming guest, and augur well from Count Flahaut's appointment it is because we believe that he will in this respect follow the steps of his predecessor, who will now, we doubt not, carry the same friendly spirit into the confidental councils of the Emperor.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday.

The arrival of Count Flahault in London set gossipers and penny-a-liners on the watch whether the new French Ambassador would pay more attention to the Empress than Count Persigny had done, but the constant flitting about London of the new Envoy told plainly that he was not in attendance on his Imperial mistress. In his case the conspicuousness of his absence was more strange, as from his Scotch possessions he might be expected to have acted the host to some extent. Various explanations are circulated to account for the circumstance that the Empress did not pay the prolonged visit to the Duchess of Hamilton which was announced to have been her especial object in coming to this country. Some assign as a cause that, expecting an invitation to Windsor Castle or Osborne House, she could not, consistent with Royal rules, reside in less than a Royal house, until she had partaken of Royal hospitalities. Of course, the whole story of a supposed close link of relationship between Flahault, De Morny, and Napoleon is hushed up with the new appointment, and the father is announced to have accepted the post of Envoy, at the request of his Imperial son, to relieve him under the dilemma in which the refusal of the half-brother placed him, but this gossip is hardly worthy of notice. The new professions of liberality put forward by France do not gratify any class, even the lowest of French society; and in London they meet with universal scorn. The Emperor is expected in England to bring home the Empress on the conclusion of her visit to the Queen of England.

The end of the British Legion seems to awaken Londoners to the necessity of discouraging inexperienced recruits volunteering in defence of other nations' rights. But a few days ago a certain class of society here, and that not made up of wild-brained enthusiasts or needy adventurers, were eloquent on Venetia's wrongs and Hungary's rights, and, in prophetic vauntings, spoke of preparations for an early campaign, to which Englishmen would contribute their quota; but the miserable escapade in which all, from commander to private soldier, had his share, has changed the spirit of their dreams, and their only discussion now is to devise means whereby Englishmen can wash their hands of Captain Sarsfield and Colonel Peard. I mentioned a rumour that Garibaldi would soon visit London. The Common Council here seem to entertain the same opinion, as they contemplate presenting him with the freedom of the city.

A trial has been made in part of Holborn, whereby alternate paving of wooden and stone blocks were laid down, which has succeeded beyond expectation. The horses have not slipped in wet weather, as was the case wherever wooden blocks only were put down, and the noise arising from omnibuses on the stone roads is considerably lessened. I believe the experiment will be carried out more fully in some of the leading thoroughfares.

Baron Marochetti, whose colossal statue of Richard I. has just been erected at the entrance to the House of Lords, has received from Sardinia a commission to design a colossal figure representing "Freed Italy."

Sir John Richardson promises a work from his pen on the "Polar Regions." "Mozart and the Requiem," from the pencil of Henry O'Neill, whose paintings of "Eastward Ho" and "Home Again" obtained such renown, is now being exhibited in Old Bond-street. It is told of Mozart that a stranger, under mysterious circumstances, commissioned him to compose a requiem, intended to be performed annually in solemn service. Mozart, engrossed with the subject, worked night and day at it, till his health broke down under the excitement. Confined to his chamber, the requiem still haunted him, and, anticipating the approach of his final hour, he called around him his relatives and pupils, and directed them to perform the all-engrossing score, himself taking the alto part. But the effect was too much for him, and the immortal composer is seized with a fit of weeping, which interrupts the performance. This is the incident which O'Neill has commemorated in the picture that promises to add to his fame.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Dec. 3.

The Queen, with Princess Alice, walked and drove in the Home Park this morning, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore.

In the afternoon Count Persigny had an audience of her Majesty to present his letters of recall; and Count de Flahault had an audience, to deliver his credentials as Ambassador from the Emperor of the French. Their Excellencies were respectively introduced by Lord John Russell, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned to Oxford University, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

His Excellency the Count de Persigny has left London for Paris, to enter on his official duties there as Minister of the Interior.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and family left Buxton on Saturday, for Roseneath Castle, N.B.

The Earl and Countess of Hardwicke passed through town on Saturday from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The noble earl and her ladyship are gone to Wimpole Hall.

Lord Dunkellin arrived in London on Monday from visiting the Earl and Countess of Cork, at Marston House. His lordship will shortly leave town to join the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde in Ireland.

The Earl of Longford.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Longford paid a visit to our town this week. His lordship, we are glad to say, appears in better health than when he last visited us. A deputation of our townsmen waited on his lordship at the Longford Hotel, at ten o'clock this morning, for the purpose of obtaining a site to erect schools on. His lordship paid a visit to Castle Forbes yesterday.—*Longford Journal.*

Viscountess Castlerosse was safely delivered of a son and heir, at her residence in Belgrave-square, on Saturday last. Her ladyship and infant are doing well.

Lord George Hill has left Gweedore for 3, Prince's Buildings, Clifton.

The Honourable B. Bingham has arrived at Galway.

Major Carden and family are on a visit to Sir John C. Carden, Bart., Priory, Templemore, where they purpose spending a few weeks during the shooting season.

Death of Lord Rossmore.—Lord Rossmore departed this life at Rossmore Park, on Saturday night, at eleven o'clock. His lordship's death was unexpected, although for some time in declining health. The obsequies will be strictly private.

Thanks.

KILDARE-STREET FIRE.

For Subscriptions received by Alexander Findlater and Co, already acknowledged:—For Mr James Wilson Hughes, £48 1s; for Teresa M'Nally, £3; and for Mrs Mullens, £1 (already acknowledged). C C, 10s (5s for Hughes and 5s for Teresa M'Nally); Matthew Brett, Esq, £1 (6s 8d for Hughes, 6s 8d for Teresa M'Nally, and 6s 8d for Mrs Mullens); Joseph Todhunter, Esq, 10s (5s for Teresa M'Nally and 5s for Mrs Mullens); John Harrison, Esq, 10s (5s for Teresa M'Nally and 5s for Mrs Mullens); Mrs William Wight, 10s for Teresa M'Nally; Miss Winstanley, 10s for Teresa M'Nally; Patrick Reid, Esq, £1 for Mr J W Hughes; Messrs Adam Woods and Co, £1 (10s for Mr J W Hughes and 10 for Teresa M'Nally). Total received up to this date:—for Mr J W Hughes, £50 2s 8d; Teresa M'Nally, £5 11s 8d; and for Mrs Mullens, £1 16s 8d.—Dec. 4, 1860.

From George Macdona, 32, Molesworth-street, Dublin, treasurer to the Parochial Visitors' Society, for the following:—Right Hon Lord Chief Justice Blackburne, £4 4s; R Wybrants, Esq, £2 2s; and Rev Dr M'Neece, £1 1s, being their respective subscriptions to the funds of the society.

The Army.

The General commanding in Ireland, approves of Assistant-surgeon, J. Davidge, 26th Regiment, proceeding to the Pigeon-house Fort, and taking over medical charge of the troops stationed there, relieving Assistant-surgeon J. J. Mulock, 96th Regiment, who will rejoin that corps.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Monday, at the Admiralty:—Richard T. Saunders, master, to the Imaum; Archer J. W. Musgrave, midshipman, to the Miranda; Samuel M'Callum, second-class assistant-engineer, to the Imortalité; Thomas Rees, second-class assistant-engineer, to the Asia, for the Rose; and David Crichton, acting third-class assistant-engineer, to the Fisgard.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, DEC. 4.—M. Dappler, from Lausanne, has been elected President, and M. Lautor, from Chur, Vice-President of the National Council. The National party has thus obtained the victory. M.M. Escher and Herr were the Opposition candidates.

SPAIN.

MADRID, DEC. 3.—In to-day's sitting of the Cortes, Senor Revero proposed that any acts of the authorities which might obstruct the lawful action of the political parties should be considered as a violation of the representative system. The Cortes rejected the proposition, as the Minister of the Interior had declared that democracy had no legal existence in spain.

MONTENEGRO.

CATTARO, DEC. 4.—The Prince of Montenegro having assembled his guards, addressed them as follows:—"I shall soon give you an opportunity of proving your valour, upon which depends the future prospects of Montenegro."

It is rumoured that the Prince will cede Godfe Godinge, in the district of Cernizba, to the French for the purpose of being colonised.

PRUSSIA—POLICE SYSTEM.

A Berlin dispatch says the *Procureur du Roi* has been dismissed from his office.

BOMBAY AND MAURITIUS MAILS.

The Euxine, with above mails, arrived at Marseilles, at noon to-day. The mails were to leave for London at two p.m.

The Indus, with the heavy portion of the mails, left Malta at midnight on the 1st, and may be expected at Southampton on the evening of the 11th instant.

BOMBAY, NOV. 12TH.—Disturbances are imminent on account of the collection of the income tax. All business is stopped.

BRAZILIAN AND RIVER PLATE MAILS.

The advices by the Tyne are to Rio, November 8th; Bahia 12th; Pernambuco, 15; and Lisbon, 30th. News anticipated by Lisbon telegram on Saturday. At Buenos Ayres freights had advanced considerably. Exchange passed for the Tyne to the amount of £220,000, at 66 to 67 for doubloons. Produce transactions extremely limited. Salted ox and cow hides quoted at 52 reals. Bahia exports of cotton keep out of market in consequence of high prices. Cotton crop larger than previous one, and planters holding back.

MAIL NEWS.

The Magdalena, with the outgoing Brazilian mails, arrived at St. Vincent on Nov. 21st, and sailed again same day.

MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

AT the annual meeting and ballot, held by one of the Birmingham Freehold Land and Building Societies, yesterday evening, 1,200 persons are said to have been present. The chief purport of Mr. Bright's address was to advocate the formation of building societies, and to censure the present mode by which land is sold in the market. He acknowledged that England was a free country, with personal liberty, freedom of speech, and free trade, but still that there was gross oppression, all arising from the law of primogeniture and entail. He reasoned that as the law of primogeniture had been abolished in Virginia, it ought to have been abrogated in England. Mr. Bright concluded a long and intemperate speech by proving to the satisfaction of the Birmingham artisans that the small farmers of England are the most miserable men on earth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of British North America, held yesterday, the report was adopted, and a dividend declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The half-yearly meeting of the African Steamship Company was held yesterday. The report was unanimously adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was agreed to.

At the eighth annual meeting of the Conservative Land Society, held yesterday, the report stated that altogether 43 estates had been acquired, and that the position and prospects of the society were never more healthy and promising.

The usual Speaker's notice respecting the issue of the writ for West Sussex appears in last night's *Gazette*.

Rutherford Alcock, Esq., her Majesty's Minister in Japan, and Charles Alison, Esq., her Majesty's Minister in Persia, are gazetted Companions of the Bath.

The case of Irwin *v.* Lever was resumed yesterday. Mr. Digby Seymour, on behalf of Mr. Irwin, agreed to be nonsuited, and the case was disposed of.

The case of Dent *v.* Dennison, Q.C., in the Probate Court, was not concluded yesterday.

Anne Padfield, who is under sentence of death for the murder of her child, has made a statement to the ordinary, solemnly declaring that she had nothing to do with the murder, and incriminates other persons.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Croydon Steeplechase—6 to 1 agst Tumbler; 6 to 1 agst Medora.
Stakes—3 to 1 agst Heads and Tails.
Derby—30 to 1 agst Nautilus; 55 to 1 agst Drake; 66 to 1 agst Casso.
Very thin attendance.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—At a special meeting of the Council, held for the purpose—the President in the chair—it was resolved—"That the president, vice-president, council, fellows, and licentiates, do attend the funeral of Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., on Thursday, the 6th inst., which will leave Merrion-square for Mount Jerome, cemetery, at eight o'clock a.m.

ROYAL IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—A meeting of the committee and of those interested in the progress of this valuable society will be held this afternoon, at the society's offices, 24, Dame-street, at 4 o'clock.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.—The Dublin Committee in aid of the British Syrian Relief Fund, at their last meeting, voted a remittance of £500 to the London treasurer, in addition to the amount that had been sent before. They hope that the nobility, gentry, and mercantile community throughout Ireland will promptly come forward with a liberality adequate to the urgency of the case now appealing to them for assistance. Let them prove to the world that, as in the hour of their country's extremity a few years ago, charity at a distance poured forth of its stores for her relief, they, in their turn, are not less prepared when occasion calls for it to send help for the rescue of myriads perishing in a distant land.

VENERABLE ARCHDEACON GREGG'S LECTURE.—The above-named eminent divine, and highly popular preacher will deliver a lecture in the Round Room, Rotunda, this evening, on the subject of "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Youth." Such a theme in such hands may well attract a distinguished auditory; while the body of the room being accessible for the charge of three pence shows that the committee have consulted equally for the less wealthy and respectable classes.

COUNTY CARLOW.—CAUTION TO PARENTS.—A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Another of those melancholy accidents, calculated to prove a painful warning to parents and others entrusted with the care of young children, has just occurred at a place called Roseat, near Tullow. The parents of a child, named Margaret Murphy, were absent from home for a short time, but on their return they found the deceased severely burned, her clothes having caught fire. Every assistance was procured, but all to no purpose, as the poor child, who was only four or five years of age, died after one day's intense suffering. Mr. E. Gorman, county coroner, held an inquest on the body.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.—NEWPORT, MONDAY.—The particulars forwarded on Saturday were, as far as they went, correct, but it is lamentable to add that the shocking effects are much greater than was at first supposed; for, instead of 120 persons having fallen victims, the probability is that at least fifty more are dead, and that the fearful roll will swell to at least 170 names. During yesterday and the last two nights the search in the workings was continued and corpses found and brought to the surface numbering, with those brought up on Saturday, about 100. One portion of the workings is now discovered to have fallen in, cutting off all communication with 60 or 70 persons who are beyond. To reach them will, it is feared, occupy a considerable time; but little or no expectation is entertained that one of the party will be discovered alive. When the explosion occurred above 200 men and boys were in the pit, of whom only about thirty have escaped. Operations are being continued with the utmost vigour. The government inspector is momentarily expected to arrive, and the inquest will be opened as soon as possible, that the corpses may be buried. Even yet it would be premature to give currency to the statements made with reference to the cause of the catastrophe. The pit, however, was known to be subject to blowers of gas, and the management were cautious in consequence. On Saturday week one of the workmen was summoned before the county magistrates in this town for taking the key of a safety lamp into the pit, and it was deposed to by the overman that two other men were detected with nails in their possession, intended, doubtless, to be used for opening the safety lamps, to obtain lights for smoking. These things show the recklessness of the men, and point probably to the origin of the explosion. The Risca Coal Company is composed of Mr. G. Randal Hookey and other gentlemen.

SCENE AT THE MOUTH OF THE TYNE—SHIELDS, MONDAY.—The inhabitants of this seaport and the other seaport towns on the north-east coast have been kept in the greatest excitement by the arrival of a large fleet of light vessels off their harbours in a strong south-east gale. A fearful sea has been breaking across the bar of the Tyne since yesterday morning, and the spectacle presented by the immense number of vessels rushing one after the other towards the port and dashing in upon the rolling seas on the bar has been exceedingly exciting. Above 200 sail of light vessels have reached the Tyne, and as the harbour of Shields and the docks were crowded with laden vessels before the arrival of this fleet, they are now almost filled; and in the immense concourse of shipping, the accumulation of a fortnight's foul weather, an idea may be formed of the enormous trade of the north-east ports. Of course, with such a mass of shipping crowding into the port, great confusion has prevailed in our harbour all night, and some damage has been done. This morning between 6 and 7 o'clock the Juno, of Southampton, in attempting to take the bar, was driven on the rocks at Tynemouth. The morning was too dark to allow the lifeboats to approach the vessel in the position she was in with safety, though two of them, fully manned, were out. The crew of the vessel, however, were rescued by means of the rocket service, under the charge of the Coast-guard. Several vessels have had narrow escapes from destruction since daylight this morning, but by admirable seamanship they have, fortunately, all been got safe into port. The wind is still blowing hard, and the sea is breaking furiously on the coast. Indeed, we are experiencing very bad weather. The London, Leith, and other steamships are again detained in port.

THE VOLUNTEER ZOUAVE PROJECT.—A correspondent writes to us:—"This climax of the many absurdities which have disfigured the Volunteer movement now seems doomed to speedy extinction. Within the last week Lord Enfield, M.P., the new commandant of the 29th North Middlesex Rifle Corps has intimated through his adjutant, Captain W. Jones, to the candidates for popular ridicule—happily to the credit of the country their number is small—that he cannot consent to admit them into his corps as Zouaves, though he will be happy to receive them in the ordinary costume of the regiment. What Lord Enfield's good sense has so properly condemned, surely no other metropolitan commandant will be weak enough to sanction."

NO BISHOP, NO KING.—The High Church organ the *Union*, thus expresses the opinion of its party on Lord R. Montague's letter:—"It is very refreshing to find a man of high social position, like Lord Robert Montague coming forward with a frank and manly exposition of his views on the merits of Garibaldi, and sending them to the *Times* with his name attached. Lord Robert may expect to be the butt of the liberal journalists for a fortnight to come; but he will have the satisfaction of seeing that, although he is victimised personally, his arguments are unassailed; and for this very good reason, that no amount of sophistry or delusive 'fine writing' will do away with or obscure the clear logical force with which the noble lord shows the real character of Garibaldi and his acts, and the light in which they must be viewed as affecting the principles of public morality and the rights of sovereigns."

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—On the arrival at Trentham of the train which carried the Empress of the French from Manchester to Leamington, a cordial and unexpected interview took place between her Majesty and the Duchess of Sutherland. The duchess happened to be at the Trentham Station, waiting to proceed to London by the train by which the Empress was travelling. Her grace was accompanied to the station by the Duke of Sutherland, the Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., and others, who were about to travel with the duchess as far as Colwich. When the train arrived at the station, Mr. Tootal recognised her grace, and informed her that the Empress was in the train. He learned from her that she knew the Empress, and that an interview would be agreeable. Mr. Tootal then informed her Majesty of the presence of the duchess, and the Empress said that she knew her grace very well, and should be most happy to see her. The Marquis de la Grange alighted and informed the duchess that her Majesty would be delighted to speak to her. The duchess was about to advance to the carriage when the Empress stepped quickly out, and the greeting which followed was most cordial. Her Majesty's suite also alighted. The duchess introduced the Lady Constance Grosvenor and the duke. The Empress conversed in French with great animation, and seemed delighted with the unexpected meeting. Lady Constance Grosvenor also took part in the conversation, but the duke's deafness prevented him from joining in it. The Empress seemed somewhat disappointed that the interview should be cut short by the Marquis de la Grange, who informed her Majesty that the time for the departure of the train had arrived.

EXTRAORDINARY ENDURANCE.—Mr. Mease, of Hatton Rudby, was accidentally caught, a few days ago, by a part of the machinery of his mill, and his arm fearfully mangled and crushed. He extricated himself, and stopped the machinery. Allowing no one to go home to tell his wife of the accident, he calmly concealed his arm and walked home himself, afraid the shock to his partner would be as serious as the accident to himself. He walked into the house in his usual calm manner, took down a book, and commenced reading it for a minute or two, and then gradually broke the matter to his wife. By-and-bye surgical assistance was procured, and Mr. Mease bore up with the greatest magnanimity, his wife aiding him with that fortitude and resignation he sought. The arm, we regret to say, had to be amputated.—*York Herald.*

Correspondence.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, 4th Dec., 1860.

SIR,—While so much of a useful character continues to be circulated through the pages of the IRISH TIMES, will you permit an advocate of universal progress to call attention to the frequent railway accidents brought, weekly from one quarter or another in these kingdoms, under public notice.

Disasters of so fearful a nature as a "smash-up" among ourselves, our friends, or kindred, seem to have no effect in the promotion of committees of safety, or of simple remonstrance. Like the Dublin fires, they go on until humanity is at last tortured into action, and necessity, at length, seeks to perform that which common prudence refused to interfere with.

It is evident that until the public voice is uplifted a little more loudly against reckless or ignorant railway driving, our fellow-men will continue to frequent what may now be termed the highway to destruction!

It may be urged that engine drivers, for their own sakes, are habitually cautious, but we know that fear subsides as our familiarity with danger increases; and something very like indifference succeeds. For this the only remedy seems to be to keep alive the requisite caution by a constant change of drivers, either by fresh hands, or men from other lines of rail. To avoid committing the public safety to men totally unknown, a superintendent, well accredited, might accompany each train to prevent reverie and inattention on either sides.

These men ought to have an intimate knowledge of all possible channels by which mishap may overtake them; in fact they should stand examination as do the ocean pilots, captains, and mates. If these, or similar proposals are of no utility, or if nothing can be done for the public safety on dangerous or other lines, then better will it be to return to the old stage coach where a dozen lives might run risk, and quit the rail where hundreds at a time travel in jeopardy every hour.—Yours, respectfully,

HUMANITAS.

APPREHENDED SCARCITY OF FUEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As it is apprehended that there will be a scarcity of fuel in country parts from the difficulty of securing turf, owing to the great wetness of the season, I beg leave to suggest that a large supply of fuel might be obtained—

1st. From the clearing away of decayed timber, trees, and coarse underwood in woods and plantations.

2nd. From the pruning and the thinning of young plantations.

3rd. From the priming and dressing of hedge rows.

4th. From the stubbing up of old hedge rows to the saving of land.

5th. From the stubbing up or cutting down of old furze bushes.

6th. From the stubbing up of old roots of fallen trees and fences.

Now, these hints are thrown out for the purpose of attracting the attention of proprietors of estates and farms to this special mode of aiding the poor. Further, when this work is judiciously executed, it may be attended with great, perhaps vast advantage to proprietors of wooded lands.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

PROVIDUS.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR DECEMBER.

Wexford Hunt—7th, Caim Village; 11th, Abbeybraney; 14th, Ballyvergan; 18th, Ballysop; 21st, Oulart Village—At half past 10.

Wicklow Harriers—7th, Ballyteskin Crossroads; 10th, Glanealy; 14th, Redcross; 17th, Churchmount; 21st, Oatlands; 26th, Coolbeg; 29th, Kennell—At 11 o'clock.

The Westmeath Hounds—5th, Rochfort—At 11 o'clock. Gentlemen are requested to send twelve postage stamps to the "Westmeath Guardian" office, to defray the postage of the Hunt lists.

The Rathdown Harriers—8th, Newtownmountkennedy; 11th, Leixlip; 15th, the Beresford Arms; 18th, Celbridge; 22nd, Carrowgar; 27th, Swords; 29th, the Beresford Arms.

The Killultagh Harriers—5th, Killultagh House; 8th, Glenavy; 12th, Sinclair's (Killead); 15th, Ballymacash; 19th, Upper Ballinderry; 22nd, Dundrod; 26th, Whinny Hill; 29th, Smith's (Pitmeroe)—At half-past eleven.

Mr. Biddulph's Hounds—7th, Black Lion; 11th, Derrydalney; 14th, Coolinarney; 17th, Mullacruagh Blue; 21st, Ball.

Coursing.

CARLOW CLUB.

DRAWS FOR THE PUPPY STAKES.

Stewards—Captain Beresford, Sir J Wolsely, D H Cooper, Esq.
Judge—H Walker, Esq.
Slipper—J Butler, Esq.
First day, £15; second day, £6; third day, £2.
Mr Butler's f d Rob Roy agst Mr Moore's w t b Countess.
Mr Cooper's w b Crinoline agst Mr Clancy's bl d Caubeen.
Mr Kelly's r b Picolomini agst Mr Penrose's w d White Hat.
Mr Smith's bl t b Query agst Mr Clancy's bl b Clove.
Sir J. Wolseley's w b Minie agst Captain Beresford's f d Banter.
Captain Beresford's f d Billy-the-Beau agst Mr Watson's y b Venus.
Captain W. Butler's f d Yankee — A bye.

CALENDAR FOR THE NEXT COMMISSION.

The commission will be opened this day, by Baron Hughes and Mr. Justice Hayes, at 11 o'clock. The following cases are upon the list:—James Collins, larceny; Michael Deegan, manslaughter; William Bolton, receiving money under false pretences; Michael Geoghegan, cattle stealing; Eliza Balfe, infanticide; George Sheehy and Henry Monks, assault; Edward Keevil, obtaining money under false pretences; John M. Leathem, assault; Julius Scot, larceny; John M'Dermott, attempt at larceny; George Townley Balfour Darling, obtaining money under false pretences.

MEETING IN THE ROTUNDA—A YOUNG IRELAND DEMONSTRATION.

Pursuant to an announcement contained in placards which have been posted, for some few days past, on dead walls, and on tenantless and untenantable houses through the city, a meeting was held last night, in the Round Room of the Rotunda. The placards were headed, in large letters of green, with the words, "The National Petition!!!" "The O'Donoghue will take the chair!!!" The body of the building was thronged to suffocation with what might be termed a "mob," while on the platform there were but few men whose position in society or stake in the country could be regarded as imparting the slightest significance to any movement which they supported by their presence. We observed but three priests on the platform; the remainder of the occupants being, for the most part, composed of beardless boys, interspersed with a scattering of the Pope's Brigade. It is not surprising that the enthusiasm of such a meeting was intense in the extreme, and that sentiments at all savouring of disloyalty and disaffection should meet with a hearty reception. Over the head of the chairman waved a green flag, with the inscription—"Aid yourselves, and God will aid you." Were we to give the names of those who are at all worthy of being mentioned, as amongst those present, we would be only repeating the names of the gentlemen who spoke on the occasion.

Mr. Plunkett, T.C., at half-past seven o'clock, moved that "The O'Donoghue of the Glens"—a gallant chieftain who bore a title dearer to the Irish people than any the monarch of England could confer—(cheers)—should take the chair.

Mr. John W. Foley seconded the motion.

The O'Donoghue then took the chair, amidst loud cheers.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, secretary of the National Petition Committee, read a report drawn up by that body. He also read letters from Dr. MacHale, and Mr. Smith O'Brien. These letters were of the usual discursive and patriotic character.

The Chairman, having thanked the meeting for the honour conferred upon him, said he took it for granted there was no one present who did not remember the great repeal agitation in the time of O'Connell. (Cheers.) The youngest amongst them, however, was old enough to love Ireland, to venerate her leader, and pray for the success of a struggle, upon the result of which depended the independence, the prosperity, and the honour of our country. (Cheers.) He was reminded of the period of the Repeal agitation by the presence of one or two men who in those days were conspicuous for their patriotic devotion. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding the distress of late years, the Irishmen of 1860 had not degenerated. The question of a Repeal of the Union, although not much discussed for some years past, had never passed away from the public mind. The people of Ireland should first become the most abject slaves, or be transformed into, or removed to make way for, Englishmen, before they gave up their struggle for national freedom. (Hear, hear.) The Act of Union was carried by fraud and artifice. It was taken away contrary to the will of the nation, and its removal had never been sanctioned by the national approval. (Cheers.) The chairman then entered into a history of the mode in which, he said, in the Irish Parliament the Union was carried. Having gone through this history, he came to the year 1843, when he said millions of Irishmen declared in favour of repeal. The movement was then strangled by a foul conspiracy. In 1848—(Loud cheers.)

A Voice—A cheer for John Mitchel. (Cheers.)

The Chairman continued to say that the object of the men of 1848 was a Repeal of the Union. (Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes.") They failed, as brave men had often failed before. (Cheers.) They were found guilty by packed juries, and condemned to banishment for their patriotism. He told the patriots of 1848 that those who condemned them did not represent the opinion of Ireland. (Cheers.) The history of the last 50 years showed that the Union was carried without the consent of the Irish people, and had never since been approved of by them. The Irish people had been deprived of their rights, by brute force being brought to bear on a disarmed people. (Cheers and interruption.)

Mr. A. Sullivan (energetically). Hear The O'Donoghue. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, after some pause, continued—He could tell the English Government that they would never suppress the spirit of Irish patriotism until the Irish race was extinct. Here they were in 1860, once more to renew the struggle, under, he believed, more favourable circumstances than their predecessors. (Hear, hear.) The statesmen and press of England had lately been declaring that every nation had a right to govern itself. (Hear, hear.) When he looked upon that vast assembly, and reflected upon the subject under consideration, he felt an awe come over him, for he hoped and believed that that night they were writing a new page in a glorious period of our history. (Cheers.) They were assembled there to declare, in the name of Ireland, that Irishmen can never rest satisfied or be tranquil until they had secured to them the blessings of a National Parliament—a Parliament which would make the development of Irish prosperity the sole object of its solicitude. (Hear, hear.) He had three years' experience of the English Parliament, and he could tell them that the mode of conducting Irish business in that assembly was a mockery, and no Irish representative could expect success unless he made up his mind to forego the traditions of his race, and to adopt the manners, customs and feelings of the English. (Cheers.) There were many Irish representatives, he was sorry to say, who had done so.

A Voice—Deasy. (Cheers and groans.)

The Chairman—The representative who declared that the Union was, of all others, the thing most cherished by the Irish people—that the maintenance of a Protestant State Church—(hisses)—was necessary for the preservation of religious equality—(cheers)—was the most respected at the other side of the water. After some further observations, the chairman concluded by calling on the meeting to persevere in the struggle they had commenced, and to remember the truth of the words of the poet—

"Our glory as a nation's gone;
Our substance drained away,
A wretched province trampled on
Is all we've left to-day.

(Cheers.)

Mr. O'Neill Daunt came forward to move the first resolution. The speaker commenced by alluding to the monster meetings of O'Connell's time, and said that he was glad to know that many were present amongst them that night who had taken an active part in the great Repeal Association founded by the Liberator. They were sometimes told that their rights to an Irish Government were questionable. (Cries, "No, no!") Now, what was it the people of Ireland looked for? Was it any high-blown, unheard-of privilege? Not so. It was the restitution of the ancient Parliament which existed for six hundred years in this country. (Cheers.) They demanded back their ancient rights. The Union had been forced upon the Irish people, but from the first day of its existence to the present they had never consented to that abominable traffic. (Applause.) Their rights had been sold by those who had no right to sell them. It was wrong to call the promoters of this movement "disloyal;" they repudiated the charge as a calumny. (Hear, hear.) Their principles were precisely the same as those of the Dungannon Volunteers. Was Grattan—was Bushe—was Plunket—was Saurin disloyal? and, yet, who were more eloquent pleaders of the rights of Ireland? Plunket had said that the union with England would be a nullity, and that no man in Ireland would be bound to obey it. It was no feeling of disloyalty which made them wish to be governed by her gracious Majesty—(cries of dissent)—through an Irish Parliament. (Applause.) Several years before the Union, Dr. Johnson had said to his Irish friend, Dr. Murphy, "Don't untie with us; we would only join with you to rob you." The people did not come forward with any wild or unfounded shout, but would prove they had substantial financial facts to support their arguments. The union had ever been a source of heartscald to the Irish people, and, indeed, how was it possible that such a union would prove otherwise, or that it could have been productive of any feeling but one, of rankling enmity to the oppressor? (Applause.) The speaker then referred to the refusal of Lord Palmerston to put arms into the hands of the people of Ireland, and said that he believed the affair at Lurgan had not been the reason of that refusal, for he believed that even if that event had never occurred, his lordship would have prevented the movement; although he (Lord Palmerston) had no doubt that the Irish Volunteers would drive her Majesty's enemies from the shores of Ireland, yet he looked back to the Volunteers of '82, and remembered that the men of that time who were loyal to George III. were loyal to Ireland too. (Applause.) His lordship had said he did not doubt their fidelity to the throne, but he knew that the spirit which animated Dungannon was by no means extinct at the present day. (Cheers.) The first protection against invasion consisted in the existence of domestic institutions in the country, which the people could love and pride as national honours. Now, although they did not as yet see any very apparent results to be derived from this movement, still it was plain that it was useful—nay, a duty, to keep their rights alive, and never to allow any statute of limitations to bar their claims to a restitution of those rights. (Applause.) They had been robbed, pursued, and defrauded of their national rights, but the spirit of old was not yet extinct. It was immortal, and would live for ever. The speaker wished, in conclusion, to remind his hearers that their hatred of the Legislative Union should be as lasting as their love of liberty. (Loud applause.) He then proposed the following resolution:—

"Resolved—That we desire to obtain for our country her ancient and rightful native legislation, for the following reasons:—

"1st. Because we believe that the Government of Ireland by an absentee Legislature, more than five-sixths of whose members are strangers to her people, and necessarily destitute alike of the local knowledge and the Irish sympathies essential to just legislation, must produce, as it has produced, deep injury to the national interests of this kingdom; and must perpetuate, among other evils, that antagonism between creeds and classes which is incompatible with a state of national prosperity.

"2nd. Because we believe that a native Government would promote harmony and good-will amongst all classes of Irishmen, encourage Irish industry, and in a short time fill the land with genuine prosperity."

The Rev. Robert Mullin, a clergyman of the diocese of Meath, seconded the resolution.

The Chairman said that Mr. Mullin had brought up a petition signed by 4,000 of the people and clergy of Meath, and headed by the bishop of the place.

Mr. Mullin said he should confess that he had been forced into the position he held that night. They should not imagine that the present agitation had been got up for any but one purpose, and when that was settled everything would be right. It was not got up against the Protestant Church, for he believed there were as honest men in that body as could be found in Ireland. It was not got up to crush Orangeism or Ribbonism, but to unite Irishmen of all creeds and callings for the regeneration of Ireland. The drain of England upon her was great, and it was the duty of Irishmen to combine in a legislative body to prevent it from going on. England herself had thrown down the gauntlet, and it was not for him to pronounce on the abstract question whether it was good or bad; but he would that night pronounce to all Europe, before the eternal God, that they would no longer allow themselves to be trodden down as slaves. And when that day came, the mighty mass of money spent on foreign shores would be brought back to Ireland. Their streets would then be filled with rolling carriages, their shopkeepers would have plenty of customers, the poorhouses would be empty, and Ireland would then become what she ought to be—a great, glorious, and mighty nation. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was put and carried.

Mr. John Martin next addressed the meeting, and spoke to the resolution. He said he did not pretend to take any part in the conduct of that meeting, but he rejoiced at having an opportunity of declaring publicly his unswerving loyalty to a national cause. His object in being there was to express his desire to see the national independence of Ireland. He sympathised with the cause of every Italian, Hungarian, Pole, and Greek, in his struggle for liberty. He would contemplate with delight the happiness of those people who enjoyed their independence.

Mr. John Francis Maguire, M.P., came forward to move the next resolution. He said he had come there that evening on the summons of the committee, and although he himself did not love agitation, it was impossible for him, as a nationalist, to be absent. Mr. Maguire then referred to the Tenant-right bill which had been passed, and which he characterised as a "miserably short one," and said it had been granted, not from the demands of the people, but from the necessities of the case. The present petition, unless supported by the energy of the Irish people, including those of all persuasions and classes, would of necessity fail. (Hear.) England was bloated with wealth; her name was powerful, and her people prosperous, while Ireland was steeped in misery and poverty. Let them have a Parliament in College-green, composed not of any one sect alone, and the result would be glorious. (Hear.) and above all they should now, having once undertaken to advance this great and noble cause, persevere in it until success crowned their labours. (Loud applause.) Mr. Maguire concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"Resolved—That British Ministers and other influential persons in England, having recognised and supported the principle that peoples who are discontented with their Governments may rightfully change or abolish those governments—by violent means if they cannot do so peaceably—and in place of them set up rulers and Governments of their own choice, we are now assembled, peaceably, to inform our rulers that they and the existing form of Government for Ireland are not of our choosing, and do not possess our confidence; and that we earnestly desire the restoration of that native Legislature of which our country was fraudulently deprived."

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Underwood proposed that the petition, having been numerously signed, should be presented, in the first place, in the British House of Commons. The following is the petition:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. THE HOUSES OF LORDS AND COMMONS, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

"The Petition of a public meeting holden in the city of Dublin, on the 4th day of December, 1860,

"Sheweth—That the petitioners, together with large numbers of their fellow-countrymen, have signed a petition to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, praying that, in accordance with those views on popular rights which have been frequently expressed by her Majesty's Government, her Majesty may be pleased to direct that the Irish people shall be allowed to choose their own rulers and form of Government, such choice to be declared by ballot and universal suffrage; and that petitioners, encouraged thereto by the opinions lately put forth by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord John Russell, and other eminent persons, request your honourable House to give such assistance as may be constitutionally in your power towards causing such vote by ballot and universal suffrage to be speedily taken in Ireland. By compliance with this request, the British Government would exhibit a consistent and sincere regard for popular rights, which would be duly appreciated by the people of Ireland. And your petitioners will ever pray."

The following resolution was then proposed:—

"Resolved—That had Ireland her native Legislature such harrowing scenes as were lately exhibited in the mountains of Partry, where a Bishop of the Church Establishment drove from their homes, amid the pelting storm, seventy human beings for conscience' sake, would never have occurred, and that to prevent their recurrence the only sure remedy is to be found in a home parliament."

The Rev. Mr. Lavelle seconded the resolution. He announced himself as the humble representative of Dr. MacHale. Referring to the tenants who had been dispossessed on the estate of Lord Bishop Plunket, he said—I saw children on dewy hills, shivering with cold; I saw babes in the cradle taken out and exposed in the drenching rain of Heaven; and all that was done by the representative of an alien Establishment—by a man who miscalls himself a Christian bishop! (Hisses.) God forbid I should speak in a sectarian spirit. I respect a respectable and consistent Protestant, and I am happy to say that, to my personal knowledge, all respectable Protestants condemn and execrate the act of this Protestant bishop, for it is a disgrace not only to religion but to humanity. You must bear in mind the object you have in view this night—Ireland for the Irish. Austria has Austria, Spain has Spain, France has France, and why should not Ireland have Ireland? (Cheers.) The rev. gentleman concluded by hoping that God would not close his eyes until he saw the day when Ireland again was free. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then met the resolution, which, we need scarcely say, was carried *con. amore.*

Mr. A. Sullivan (*Morning News*) proposed, in an energetic address, that The O'Donoghue leave the chair, and that Mr. James Plunkett, T.C., be called thereto.

Mr. Denis Holland, of the *Irishman* newspaper, seconded the proposition.

The O'Donoghue then vacated the chair, and Mr. Plunkett having taken the same, a vote of thanks was passed to the prior chairman, and the proceedings terminated, not in the usual orderly way, because considerable tumult was occasioned by a gentleman who insisted, notwithstanding the entreaties of his friends, in addressing the crowd, that remained after the meeting had legitimately closed. He was, at length, compelled to yield to physical force, and was removed from the platform amidst the cheers and hisses of the comparatively scanty audience, which he had endeavoured to enrapture his by rhetorical flourishes.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.

The annual examinations for the awarding of the Crimean Banquet Fund Prizes, amounting to £30, commenced yesterday, and will be continued during several days, the examiners in the Literary and Scientific Departments being—The Rev. Professor Galbraith, A.M., F.T.C.D.; the Rev. Professor Haughton, A.M., F.T.C.D.; the Rev. Benjamin Dickson, A.M., F.T.C.D.; and John Murray, Esq., A.M., LL.D., Professor of Inductive Science (for the Army Medical Department) in the College of Surgeons.

The examinations were opened by the Junior Examiner, Dr. Murray, in the subjects of Elementary Mathematics and Writing from Dictation, the latter subject including some of the acquirements most essential for the promotion of the young soldier:—1st. Correct Orthography, including Punctuation; 2nd. Plain, neat, and expeditious Handwriting; 3rd. Ready apprehension of meaning orally conveyed. The examination was minute and trying, and lasted during the greater part of the day.

CHARGES OF FORGERY AGAINST A LIVERPOOL MERCHANT.

On Monday, Richard Woodward Powell, of the firm of Scott, Powell, and Co., tea merchants of Liverpool, was charged before the Liverpool magistrates with the above offence. Mr. Robinson (of Lowndes, Robinson, and Bateson) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Cobb for the defence. It appeared, from the evidence adduced, that the firm of Scott, Powell, and Co. had dealings with Messrs. Absolom, Crocker, and Townsend, tea merchants of London. The latter firm becoming dissatisfied, particularly with the want of regularity in the settlements of account, applied to Messrs. Scott, Powell, and Co. for a guarantee that their claims would be met. At first it was proposed that Mr. John Scott, sen. (father of the Scott of the firm), should sign the guarantee. This, however, he objected to do, on the ground that he had already entered into a similar engagement, and ultimately it was arranged by Messrs. Absolom, Crocker, and Co. to take bills with the endorsement of Mr. Scott, sen. This arrangement was made by Mr. George Absolom, the representative in Manchester of the London firm. Three bills were accordingly prepared, one for £462 16s 2d, another for £462 2s, and a third for £482 1s 6d. They were prepared by Scott, Powell, and Co., and the endorsements placed upon the back. They were then sent to London, where they were accepted and endorsed by Absolom, Crocker, and Townsend. When they became due they were honoured, but on application being made to Mr. Scott, sen., he declared that he never signed them. Application was made to Messrs. Scott, Powell, and Co., but Mr. Scott was not to be found. Powell, however, was apprehended shortly afterwards by Detective-officer Laycock, and when told that he was charged with having forged the name of John Scott, sen., to a guarantee for £5,000, and to a bill of exchange for £462 16s 2d, the prisoner said, "I have nothing whatever to do with it. I have several times cautioned Mr. Scott about that before now." When taken to the police station and searched Laycock found upon him three tickets for luggage "left" at the railway station, and on proceeding thither the officer discovered three portmanteaus containing several suits of new clothes, £100 in gold, a medicine chest, and a case of revolvers; all of which the prisoner acknowledged to belong to him. Upon his person also was found between £9 and £10 in cash, and in a safe at the counting-house £270. Some argument took place as to the mode in which the bills could have been endorsed, and certain technical objections were taken by Mr. Cobb, but Mr. Aikin, the sitting magistrate, thought that the circumstances were so suspicious that he must remand the prisoner. Application was made for bail, but the magistrate drily observed that as they were indebted almost entirely to accident for the prisoner's presence that day, some other "accident" might, if liberty on bail were allowed him, prevent his appearing again altogether. The prisoner was then sent below.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—DEC. 5.
Morning, 1h 52m. | Evening, 2h 14m.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO,
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock now ready for inspection

AMERICA—THE SECESSION POLICY.

The following is from the *Times'* Special Correspondent, dating New York, Nov. 15:—

The southern movement towards secession is gradually assuming a definite shape, and, on the whole, has, I think, gained in strength during the week. From Georgia and some parts of Alabama, I hear that some leading men, hitherto supposed to be opposed to the movement in any event, have given in their adhesion in certain contingencies—remote, indeed, but possible. As the movement is wide-spread, not yet concentrated, of different strength in different States, and conducted in a different way, according to its strength, I will, instead of giving you general statements, endeavour to show the position of the Disunion party in each State where it has made any headway. You must remember, however, in justice to your correspondent, that no man at this distance can be thoroughly informed in this matter. The whole sentiment, out of which the Disunionists hope to manufacture an overwhelming public opinion that is to force the Federal Government to consent to secession, is just now in the manufacture. When the minds of men are vacillating, as I believe they are in the South, the information of yesterday may be very incorrect to-morrow, and the conclusions of to-day unsound next week. Had the panic not intervened, I should have felt inclined to visit the planting States, to form on the spot an estimate of the secession strength. In the lack of personal observation, I give you information derived from a variety of sources which I believe to be reliable.

And first, as to what has actually been done—the visible demonstrations which have been made. South Carolina, as usual, has taken the lead, and here there can be no doubt about the popular wish—the unanimous desire to secede and build up Charleston into the New York of the South. On Saturday last they had a great demonstration, of which you will find an account in the *New York Herald* of the 18th, under the heads of "Our National Troubles," "The United States' ensign flying over Fort Moultrie only." Business was suspended, which, by the by, was no great matter in its present depressed state, and the inhabitants of the town turned out *en masse* to celebrate the deposition of the United States' flag and the hoisting of the flag of the State of South Carolina in its stead. You may think that this is very near rebellion; but these are only words. On the other hand, the acts of the same men are—to pay duties on imported goods to the Federal Customs collector, and to pay postage on letters to the Federal postmaster, who are the only Federal officers in the State. And although there is little doubt that the wish to secede is almost unanimous, yet it is plain that even in South Carolina there is great difference of opinion as to the time and the way of doing it, and there is an attempt made by the friends of immediate action to suppress all opposition to their views and precipitate action before opposition can be formed. The *Charleston Mercury* of the 14th, in speaking of the number of candidates for a place in the convention, says:—

"We would again warn our people to repress and restrain any eagerness for place in this convention. We appeal to their patriotism and sense of danger to check forwardness in individuals and their friends."

And a correspondent of the *Mercury* says—

"We earnestly protest against any attempt by individuals or cliques to forestall public opinion in matters involving such vital issues."

In fact, I unnerstand that the great property-holders of this State are not disposed to let the mob run away with the control of this question.

In Georgia, the Disunion party is not so strong as in South Carolina. There is a Union party there which promises to make itself heard in the convention. Up to this time, however, the Secessionists have had it all their own way. They have passed a bill appropriating 1,000,000 dollars to arm Georgia—where the money is to come from is not quite so clear—and they have passed an act calling for a convention, the election of delegates to take place on the 2nd of January, and the convention to meet on the Wednesday following. The preamble to the Convention Bill reads thus:—

"Whereas, the present crisis in national affairs, in the judgment of this General Assembly, demands resistance, and whereas it is the privilege of the people to determine the mode, measure, and time, of such resistance, therefore, &c."

In the meanwhile, Mr. Steevens and Mr. Johnson, and many of the leading property-holders, are organizing a party of resistance to immediate secession; and when it is remembered that Mr. Breckenridge was in a decided minority, and that Mr. Bell's vote almost equalled his, it is plain to see that the resistance may be effectual.

In Alabama the Legislature is to be convened early in December. It is understood that a convention will be called and secession recommended. This convention will probably meet about the same time with the Georgia Convention. Nothing has been done in Florida, or Texas. In the latter State the Governor is strongly opposed to disunion, and refuses to do anything. In Louisiana the Legislature is to meet early in December. Much solicitude is felt as to the attitude of the northern slave States. The Governor of Virginia has taken the initiative by summoning the Legislature of that State to assemble together on the 7th of January, to consider, among other things, the condition of public affairs consequent on "the appointment of electors, a majority of whom are known to be favourable to the election of sectional candidates as President and Vice-President of the United States, whose principles and views are believed by a large portion of the southern States to be in direct hostility to their constitutional rights and interests." If this measure is followed by similar action on the part of the other border States—which I think I may say will be the case—you will then see in the month of January the whole South in consultation on this question. If this is done the movement will be taken out of the hands of the madcaps, and put under the control of statesmen with a just sense of their obligations as well as of their rights. The extreme Secessionists will aim to make South Carolina and Alabama act before these conventions can meet. If South Carolina acts alone, it is of little consequence what she does. If she can induce the other planting States to act with her, instead of awaiting the action of the Northern slave States, it will be of much greater consequence. Before any conventions can meet, Congress will assemble. I have reason to believe that the views of the President will not be officially announced till Congress meets, and that his message will then be as strong in favour of maintaining the Union as any Unionist could wish. Suppose, then, that with the active support of the present Federal Government assured, the friends of the Union in the Southern States should, through the conventions which are to assemble, propose the redress of certain grievances either by Federal Legislation or by an amendment of the Constitution, and that this redress should be given, they would then be in a position to say to the Secessionist, "You must yield to this, or you lose our support." Suppose, for example, they should demand some security against the Personal Liberty Bills of the Abolition States, annulling the Fugitive Slave Laws. My own impression is that that demand would be conceded by the North; for a great many Republicans believe those laws to be unconstitutional. But if they were to demand the right to carry their slaves into the Territories, I do not think that that would be conceded, for that was the whole issue involved in the election.

Meanwhile, as the day for discussion approaches, the statesmen of the country are taking ground. Mr. Douglas says to his friends that he cannot see in Mr. Lincoln's electoin any cause for disunion. Mr. Amos Kendall, a leading politician of the past generation, Postmaster General under General Jackson, has, among others taken up his pen in favour of the Union. The views of the President begin to find their way unofficially into the papers. The despatches from Washington announce a division in the Cabinet on the theoretical question of the right of a State to secede, and the President elect has opened his mouth with a Delphic speech—made yesterday evening in Illinois—which I transcribe as I find it in the news of this morning.

"Friends and Fellow-Citizens,—Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I thank you for the kindness and compliment of this call. I thank you in common with all others who have thought fit by their votes to endorse the Republican cause. (Applause.) I rejoice with you in the success which has so far attended that cause. (Applause). Yet in all our rejoicings let us neither express nor cherish any harsh feelings towards any citizen who, by his vote, has differed from us. (Loud cheering.) Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of fraternal feeling. (Immense applause). Let me again beg you to accept my thanks, and to excuse me from further speaking at this time."

His friend and counsellor, Mr. Trumbull, one of the senators from Illinois, spoke at the meeting more to the purpose. He is reported to have said that Mr. Lincoln "will be the President of the whole country, and will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights as the one in which he has received the largest majority." "Secession," he continues, "is an impracticability, an impossibility." "The Republicans," he says, "are not for interfering with the domestic institutions of any of the States, nor the advocates of negro equality or of amalgamation with which political demagogues have so often charged them."

In addition to the political and financial difficulties with which the South have to contend, which are alone enough to excite our sympathies, their slaves are in a state of disquiet, occasioned by the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the political movements which they see made in consequence of it. The negro, as he exists at the South at least, is not a reflecting being, nor apt to be moved by anything except immediate impulse. As a general rule, he is well cared for, has little to trouble himself about, and occupies his leisure hours with the simple amusements with which travellers have made us acquainted. The unwise and open discussions at the South of the political issues of slavery have somewhat changed this; and the negroes—those on the plantations as well as those in the towns—have got the idea that when Mr. Lincoln comes into power they are to be set free. I saw yesterday an extract from a letter written from a large plantation in Mississippi, in which the writer says that the slaves think that they are to be freed when Lincoln comes in, because Mr. Hamlin is a mulatto, and I hear similar reports from other States. This produces much disquietude, and is the principal cause, I think, for the arming which is going on throughout the South. We look with more apprehension upon this cloud than upon the political agitations; for there are few here who have not some near relatives or dear friends in the South.

I have received from a Virginia gentleman who has been long resident in Paris, but who is at present in this country, a request to contradict certain statements made by myself, and by your special correspondent, on the authority of the New York press, as to the treatment of the Prince of Wales at Richmond. He assures me that he has investigated the story, and is satisfied that no insults were offered there to the Prince. I am very happy, on such authority, to be able to correct this statement, because, with the exception of the matter alluded to, there was nothing but good-will and hearty hospitality in the reception of the Prince in the United States.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

SIEGE OF GAETA.

GAETA, DEC. 1.—General Bosco, in a report to the King, states that he reconnoitred the valley of Astralins on the 29th ultimo, and did not find any siege works in course of construction there. It is denied that the King has ruptured a blood-vessel.

PROCLAMATION OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.

TURIN, 3RD DEC.—King Victor Emmanuel has issued a proclamation to the Sicilians, in which his Majesty recalls that one of his ancestors has reigned over Sicily. He likewise mentions the election of the Duke of Genoa as King of Sicily in 1848, and the vote of Sicily in favour of annexation recently given. The King promises to establish institutions for promoting public morality, and to respect the privileges of the Sicilian Church. He concludes by requesting unity and concord among the people.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, DEC. 1ST, VIA MARSEILLES.—The English fleet saluted King Victor Emmanuel on his departure for Sicily; this created a sensation. The fleet has left Naples in order, it is believed, to follow the King to Palermo. The National Guard has dispersed the riotous assemblages of the mob, and the city is now tranquil. The Marquis de Villamarina has been entrusted with the direction of foreign affairs.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, TUESDAY.—The official *Wiener Zeitung* says:—"We are authorised to declare that the rumours concerning negociations for the cession of Venice for a pecuniary indemnity are unfounded; and that, as a matter of course, there can be no question of selling a Crown land."

FRANCE.

PARIS, TUESDAY MORNING.—The *Moniteur* contains the following:—M. Baroche, President of the Council of State, having the rank of Minister, takes the title of Minister without portfolio.

INDIA.

A telegram from Bombay, yesterday, to the 10th Nov., quotes the rate of exchange at 2¼, or about ½ per cent. less favourable for this country. Rupee paper without attention, the 5 per cent being at 97¼, and the 5½ per cent. at 162½. There was no later news from China.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

The *Times* says that the New York advices received yesterday state that in the three days from the 17th to the 20th November the panic had reached the climax, and apparently commenced just before the departure of the mail. The favourable turn had been brought about by the joint measures of 16 of the principal banks. Any further delay would have resulted in a general suspension in some of the principal branches of business, and especially in the grain trade. The New York exporters were in this position—they were liable for drafts made upon them by the Western houses for grain and other produce transmitted to New York, and their legitimate means of meeting these drafts consisted in the sale of bills upon the European houses, to whom this produce is consigned. But, such bills had at length become totally unsaleable, and a stoppage of payments therefore seemed inevitable. In that case the break up of the New York export houses would have been followed by that of the Western produce dealers, and these in turn would have brought down all the Western Banks, to which they are indebted for advances. The conference between the Banking houses resulted in a resolution to purchase bills of exchange on England in the open market to an amount equal to £500,000, each Bank contributing to the payment. Meanwhile transactions had been large, at 100 to 102 for merchants, and 103 to 104 for bankers bills, and the *Times* thinks it will probably be found that the public have subsequently continued to keep up with the Bank biddings. Some impression prevailed that it was the intention of the Banks to remit the bills forthwith to Baring's with orders to have them discounted, and for the amount to be sent back in gold. Private letters, however, state that they do not contemplate any summary proceedings of this kind. In any case the affair is not likely to have a very important influence on our money market. £300,000 from this side, coupled with steady receipts from California may be estimated by the fact that drain from the North to the South, which had caused all the present confusion, is believed not to have greatly exceeded half a million sterling.

THE CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, MONDAY MORNING.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's (s.) Ripon, Captain Christian, with the above mails, has arrived. She brings 78 passengers, £1,092 sterling in specie, precious stones to the value of 5,500 rupees, and a large cargo, including 1,370 bales of silk, to the value of £130,000 sterling.

Off Cape de Galle she spoke the barque Statesman and the Norwegian brig Islander, standing westward. The British schooner Aurora struck on rocks off Cape Cantin on the 16th ult. The master beached the vessel at Saffi, where she became a total wreck. Intelligence from Mazagan state that the place was full of wheat, and the vessels were ready to ship it, but were waiting instructions from the Emperor on the subject. The British cutter Union, from Cork to Seville, was totally lost on the 22nd ult. on the rock of Salmedinas. The British schooner Mary Jane, of Swansea, and the barque Bouverie were in collision on the 25th ult. Both had sustained damage.

The Ripon left Gibraltar on the 28th ult. Exchanges were without quotable alteration.

THE BRAZILIAN MAIL.

The Royal Mail Steam Company's steamer Tyne, Captain Jellicoe, with the Brazilian and River Plate mails, has arrived off Hurst Castle Telegraph Station.

THE TASMANIA.

The mail steamer Tasmania which sailed from Southampton yesterday afternoon with the West India mails, and got ashore just inside the Needles, got off late last night and returned to Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, TUESDAY, 10-45 A.M.—The Tasmania appears to have sustained no damage beyond the fouling of her screw, which it is expected will be cleared off so as to admit of the vessel resuming her voyage in a few hours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

His Excellency the Count de Persigny will leave London this day for Paris to enter on his official duties there as Minister of the Interior.

The Bombay mail arrived at Marseilles yesterday evening.

The pastoral of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster on the late Duke of Norfolk was read in the Roman Catholic Church on Sunday, and is published in to-day's *Times*.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of this society was held on Friday—General Sabine, Treasurer and vice-president, occupied the chair, in the absence of the president, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., whose eyesight is not yet sufficiently restored to enable him to preside at the society's meetings. The anniversary address was delivered by General Sabine, after which the medals were presented as follows:—

The Copley medal to Professor Robert Wilhelm Bunsen, of Heidelberg, Foreign Member of the Royal Society, for his "Researches on Casodyl, Gaseous Analysis, the Volcanic Phenomena of Iceland, and other researches." A royal medal to Mr. William Fairbairn, F.R.S., for his "Various Experimental Inquiries on the Properties of the Materials employed in Mechanical Construction." A royal medal to Dr. Augustus Waller, F.R.S., for his "Investigations into the Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System," and for the introduction of a valuable method of conducting such investigations; and the Rumford medal to Professor James Clerk Maxwell, for his "Researches on the Composition of Colours" and other optical papers. The society then proceeded to the election of council and officers for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:—President, Sir B C Brodie, Bart, D C L; treasurer, Major-General E Sabine, R A, D C L; secretaries, W Sharpey, M D LL D, Mr G G Stokes, M A, D C L; foreign secretary, Mr W H Miller, M A. Other members of the council, Mr J Adams, Sir J P Boileau, Bart, Mr A Cayley, Mr. W Fairbairn, H Falconer, M D, W Farr, M D, D C L; Mr T Graham, M A, D C L; Sir H Holland, Bart, M D, D C L; Mr T H Huxley, Sir J G S Lefevre, M A, D C L; Mr J Paget, Mr J Prestwich, Mr W Spottiswoode, M A; J Tyndall, Ph D; A W Williamson, Ph D; and Col P Yorke.

After the election the fellows and their friends dined together at the Thatched House, General Sabine being in the chair.

TAKING THE VEIL.—The *Journal du Loiret* relates the following:—Mdlle. Blanche de Beauval, a wealthy heiress of Orleans, was, about eight months ago, to have been married to the Viscount de Chamoy, but as the bridegroom-elect was in delicate health he was recommended to go for a short time to Italy, and the ceremony was postponed to October last. The viscount, however, never reached his destination, having died on his way thither, and the lady, overwhelmed with grief, determined to take the veil. Her resolution was carried into effect three days ago, at the Carmelite Convent in the Faubourg du Roule, at Orleans. At the hour fixed for the ceremony the chapel was filled with persons who had been invited to be present, and soon after a door leading from the interior of the convent opened, and Mdlle. de Beauval, in the prime of youth and beauty, entered, leaning on the arm of her uncle. She was dressed in a bridal costume of white satin trimmed with rich lace; a wreath of orange blossoms encircled her hair; and a large white veil was over her head. She took the seat prepared for her, and the officiating priest delivered a short address. She then quitted the chapel, which is divided into two parts by an iron railing, covered by a curtain. In a moment after the curtain was drawn and she was seen on the other side of the grating on her knees. The priest approached and asked whether she still persisted in her resolution to quit the world, to which she replied in a firm voice, "Yes." On this, one of the nuns who was standing by removed the bridal wreath and veil from her head, let her beautiful hair fall on her shoulders, and then with a scissors severed the tresses close to the head. A murmur of regret was heard among all the persons present, when this sacrifice was commenced. Mdlle. de Beauval then left the chapel, but reappeared in a few minutes after, dressed in the garb of a Carmelite nun. She lay down on the steps of the chapel, a funeral cloth was thrown over her, the priest recited the prayers for the dead, and the "De Profundis" was sung, while the persons in the chapel were retiring.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

KINGSTOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

A meeting of the Kingstown Improvement Commissioners was held at ten o'clock yesterday morning, in the Board-room, Sussex-place, Kingstown;

JAMES HASLER, Esq., in the chair.

The other commissioners present were—Messrs. Masterson, Hayes, Perrin, Barrett, J.P., Buckley, Meekins, Crosthwaite.

The minutes of the former meeting having been read and confirmed,

The Clerk read a reply which he had received from Mr. Farquhar, the Town Clerk, stating that the Waterworks committee of the Dublin Corporation would meet on Thursday next, and that he would on that occasion submit the communication of the commissioners to them for consideration.

The clerk was then instructed to summon a meeting of the commissioners on the earliest possible day after the receipt of the reply from the Waterworks, in order that they may appoint a deputation to wait on them and confer with them relative to the bill which they are about to introduce into Parliament in the course of the approaching session.

The meeting then adjourned.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning G. M'Dermott, Esq., took his seat on the Bench.

Mary Byrne, an old offender, was brought up on remand, and charged by Sergeant Carey with stealing from the residence of the prosecutor, Sandycove, several articles of waring apparel. The charge having been sustained, his worship sentenced her to be imprisoned for two calendar months.

REVISION OF THE PETTY JURY LIST CO. ARMAGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LURGAN, TUESDAY.—To-day, at 11 o'clock an adjourned Revision Court for the purpose of revising the jury list for the baronies of O'Neil and East and West, county Armagh. There were on the bench, Lord Lurgon, W. M. Miller, Esq., R.M., J. Hancock, Esq., J.P., and T. W. Green, Esq., J.P.

The court was adjourned from Friday last for the purpose of serving notices of objection on upwards of 200 jurors.

Mr. Rea appeared to-day for, as he stated, the next of kin of Murphy, deceased, who died of the wounds received on the 12th of July last, at Derrymacash, and Mr. M'Court appeared for the Protestant jurors.

The announced object was to knock off the jury panel the names of as many Protestant jurors as possible struck off the list, and Roman Catholics put on it instead, so as to have it prepared for the trial of the Protestant party, which is to come off at next Armagh Assizes.

There were objections raised to 219 jurors, and of these 92 objections were sustained, and their names taken off accordingly, and about four new jurors were added.

The object of Mr. Rea was thus gained, in striking off what he calls "The Orange Party," but many Roman Catholics have the same fate.

The proceedings terminated at two o'clock.

THOMAS HOOD AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.—When Hood was on his deathbed, Sir Robert Peel, who only knew of his illness, not of his imminent danger, wrote to him a noble and touching letter, announcing that a pension was conferred on him:—"I am more than repaid" writes Peel "by the personal satisfaction which I have had in doing that for which you return me warm and characteristic acknowledgements. You perhaps think that you are known to one with such multifarious occupations as myself merely by general reputation as an author; but I assure you that there can be little which you have written and acknowledged which I have not read, and that there are few who can appreciate and admire more than myself the good sense and good feeling which have taught you to infuse so much fun and merriment into writings correcting folly and exposing absurdities, and yet never trespassing beyond those limits within which wit and facetiousness are not very often confined. You may write on with the consciousness of independance as free and unfettered as if no communication had ever passed between us. I am not conferring a private obligation upon you, but am fulfilling the intentions of the Legislature, which has placed at the disposal of the Crown a certain sum (miserable indeed, in amount) to be applied to the recognition of public claims on the bounty of the Crown. If you will review the names of those whose claims have been admitted on account of their literary or scientific eminence, you will find an ample confirmation of the truth of my statement. One return, indeed, I shall ask you—that you will give me the opportunity of making your personal acquaintance." O sad, marvellous picture of courage, of honesty, of patient endurance, of duty struggling against pain! How noble Peel's figure is standing by that sick bed, how generous his words, how dignified and sincere his compassion! And the poor dying man, with a heart full of natural gratitude towards his noble benefactor, must turn to him and say—"If it be well to be remembered by a Minister, it is better still not to be forgotten by him in a 'hurly Burleigh!'" Can you laugh? Is not the joke horribly pathetic from the poor dying lips? As dying Robin Hood must fire a last shot with his bow—as one reads of Catholics on their death-beds putting on a Capuchin dress to go out of the world—here is poor Hood at his last hour putting on his ghastly motley, and uttering one joke more. He dies, however, in dearest love and peace with his children, wife, friends; to the former especially his whole life had been devoted, and every day showed his fidelity, simplicity, and affection. In going through the record of his most pure, modest, honourable life, and living along with him, you come to trust him thoroughly, and feel that here is a most loyal, affectionate, and upright soul, with whom you have been brought into communion. Can we say as much of all lives of all men of letters? Here is one at least without guile, without pretension, without scheming, of pure life, to his family and little modest circle of friends tenderly devoted.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A letter from Dr. Livingstone to the Bishop of Oxford, dated April 7th, is published in the *Times*. He says the French have a strong desire to enter before us into that part of Africa explored by Dr. Livingstone.

ROYAL HOUSES OF EUROPE.—We copy from the "Almanach de Gotha" for 1861 (its 98th year), which has just appeared, the following information respecting the Sovereign houses of Europe:—"Europe contains at present, including the dispossessed Italian princes, 47 Sovereigns, of whom the eldest, the King of Wurtemberg, is nearly 79 years of age; the youngest, Prince Henrix XII., of Reuss Greiz, is 14. After the King of Wurtemberg come the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who is 77, and the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe (since dead), who is 75. In the order of age the King of the Belgians stands 6th, the Pope 7th, the King of Prussia 10th, the King of Saxony 13th, the Emperor of the French 18th, the Emperor of Russia 24th, Queen Victoria 28th, the King of Sardinia 31st, and the Emperor of Austria 40th. According to the length of their reigns the Sovereigns are thus classed:—The Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, whose accession dates back 73 years; the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who has reigned 57 years; the Prince of Schwarburg-Rudolstadt, 53 years; the Duke of Anhault-Dressau-Coethen, 44 years; nine sovereigns, among whom are the King of the Belgians and the Sultan, have reigned from 20 to 30 years; fourteen, comprising the Kings of Prussia, Bavaria, Denmark, Holland, Sardinia, and the Emperor of Austria, from 11 to 19 years; eighteen sovereigns, among whom are the Emperors of the French and Russia, the Queen of Spain, Kings of Saxony, the Two Sicilies, and Sweden, have reigned less than 10 years. The last sovereign who ascended the throne is the Grand Duke Charles Louis Frederic of Mecklenburg-Strelitz." Since the work mentioned above appeared, Prince Adolphus George of Schaumburg-Lippe has succeeded his father, who died on the 21st ult.

A FUGITIVE MEETING.—By a curious coincidence, the Conqueror arrived in the roadstead just as the Avon was ready to sail, barely affording time to a gentleman who arrived in the Conqueror to see and spend a couple of hours with his sister, who was leaving Ceylon in the Avon. They had not seen each other for a dozen years, and now they met but to part. Such an incident is worth mentioning, not only for the sake of the coincidence, but to illustrate the migratory tendencies of the English people—tendencies which remain a matter of intense astonishment to a large portion of the inert, stay-at-home Asiatics.—*Correspondence from Ceylon.*

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.—Letters have been received from Fort Rupert, from Captain Richards, R.N., who is surveying at that place, to the effect that upwards of 700 or 800 Indians were going through the most frightful orgies some days since under the wild excitement of drink. The captain attempted to hold a parley with the chiefs, but knives were brandished and the most violent demonstrations displayed. This was the result of drink supplied them by the Hudson's Bay Company. The condition of affairs was greatly aggravated by the intoxication of nearly every white man in the fort. A more disgraceful state of things could scarcely be imagined. It is said that Admiral Baynes has reported the matter to the Home Government, and suggested the immediate of a appointment a magistrate to check such sale of liquor by the immaculate Hudson's Bay Company.—*New Westminster Times.*

Irish Fair.

ARDEE (CO. LOUTH) FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARDEE, 1ST DEC.—This was a very well stocked fair, and a large amount of business was transacted therein. The prices appeared to show a rise, and business was pretty good during the day. Beef sold at from 50s to 51s for prime, from 40s to 50s for middling, and from 40s to 45s per cwt for inferior descriptions. There were but few lots of milch cattle or springers: prices ranged from £10 to £15 per head. Dry cattle sold at from £6 to £10; strippers at from £6 to £10 each; store cattle were in very good request, at from £7 to £14 per head. There was a very good supply of young stock, which sold at from £2 15s per head. A large fair of sheep and pigs. Good sheep sold at from 50s to 55s each; middling and inferior, from 30s to 47s each. Mutton rated at from 6d to 7d per lb. There was a fair amount of business done in pigs. Bacon sold at from 56s to 59s per cwt. Stores sold at from £1 10s to £3 each; small ditto, from 12s 6d to £1. Fair business on the whole.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS unequalled for the cure of scrofula and consumption.—It has been contended that this disease is incurable, but that there are remedies which might mitigate its severity for a time. Such arguments were very true, until the discovery of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. It has since been seen, the Pills being composed of vegetable substances, and the Ointment containing such powerful healing properties, that they act in unison upon the system, and the disease is quickly eradicated. Consumption is but another form in which scrofula displays its painful effects on the system. In this dreaded disorder, these remedies assiduously used, will, frequently ward off the impending doom.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—The *Correspondence Stern* denounces the few "Conservative" politicians still extant at Berlin favourable to a Federal guarantee of Venice, by citing Austria herself to the bar of the Frankfort Diet to question her on the declaration she made April 6, 1818, when, having obtained the admission of Tyrol and the Italian valley of Trent into the Federal sheepfold, she solemnly disavowed any pretension to extend the protective ægis of Germany beyond the limit of the Alpine slopes, a disavowal renewed by the same Power in the note addressed to the German Courts from the Congress of Lybach, 25th July, 1820; from all the organs of Prussian publicity it is clear that the zeal of Bavaria and Saxony has elicited a counter-movement in the great military kingdom of North Germany, and the petty courts now reap the recompense of their small efforts to thwart the truly national tendencies and policy of Prussia.

The *Moscow Gazette* undertakes to rebuke from the venerable summit of the Kremlin the gabble of an ignoble lord about Garibaldi:—"This great figure of a man cast in the genuine mould of antiquity, before whom a contemporary age bends with deferential homage, in that act anticipating the ukase of posterity, sheds lustre on the Italian nation. Cavour stands forth the head, Garibaldi the large heart of the country. Shameless slanderers have tried to cast mud on the noblest being of our epoch; it is an instinct in grovelling natures to revile true grandeur, which crushes them into their conscious insignificance; grandeur meanwhile careers aloft through its sublime orbit of heroism." The whole article is re-produced in *Le Nord* of to-day.

I took no notice of Prince Lucien Murat's strange letter to his friend, the imaginary "Duke" (Humphrey?), calumniating the plebiscite at Naples, and bidding for a revival of Muratism down there. Paris shrugged its shoulders, but the drift of it being telegraphed to Italy has roused such indignation as to give it importance. Those who on your side of the Channel smell therein an Imperial rat are on the wrong scent. The *Moniteur* had rebuked a previous appeal from the same pen, and it is well to know once for all that King Joachim, by imitating Bernadotte in 1814, and kicking at the sick lion in his extremity, had forfeited for self and posterity all claim on the Bonaparte dynasty. Yet Bernadotte did not owe the crown of Sweden to Napoleon I., but Joachim was set up at Naples by a benefactor whom he infamously betrayed, though married to his sister. Such disgraceful ratting (unexampled in the annals of Ratopolis) has left a stigma on the name of Murat nothing can wipe off. It was a taunt of contemporary blockheadism against Erasmus that he was a *mouse*; nibbling at books being a propensity conveyed by the metempsychosis in his person:—

Quæritur unde tibi sit nomen Erasmus? Eras mus!

To which the witty scholar replied by a pentameter completing the couplet:—

Si sum mus ego, te judice summus ero!

In referring to the Two Sicilies a punning reference to the name of Murat is justifiable by the example of Cicero, who, pleading against the ex-Sicilian Proconsul Verres, harps on the term used for a broom, to the effect that, during his term of office, he had *swept* into his pocket (*verrere*) every valuable in the island.

We notice here with due appreciation the offer of Mr. Edwin James to become the Lycurgus of the Neapolitans, and his recommendation of *habeas corpus*. The abolition of the abominable dungeons where the noblest of the land rotted for years to gratify the vindictiveness of a court and dynasty, happily now swept into the kennel, is a positive and palpable relief to humanity. But there are minor sufferers, who put in a claim for the benefit of *habeas corpus*, and it will gratify the worthy member for Marylebone, who is a sportsman in the intervals of forensic toil, to learn that a deputation of dogs is talked of to solicit the destruction of *Grotto del Cane*, in the inquisitorial depths of which torture cavern these dumb creatures have been subjected to experimental suffocation for the amusement of travelling cockneys from every country since the time of Addison's visit to Italy.

It would appear that Mr. Klotz Rowsell has found imitators at Baltimore, inasmuch as it is officially announced in to-day's *Constitutionnel* that the French Government, or at least M. Thouvenel, has informed the America Envoy here, Mr. Falkener, that no objection is felt to the parading in Paris, with arms and uniform, of the City Guard Battalion of the Maryland capital desirous of exhibiting themselves here. Of course these excursionists will not only contribute to public amusement by their peculiarities, but replenish to some extent the tills of Parisian shopkeepers, this view of the case being the only rational one.

NAPLES.

The following is from a correspondent, dating Paris, December 2:—

The Emperor returned to the Tuileries on Friday night from Compiegne, and a Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon. It is asserted that in the course of a few days the *Moniteur* will probably announce the resignation of M. Thouvenel.

On dit that the evident determination of the Liberal party—by which I mean that party remarkable for the talent, social standing, and respectability of its members—which has held aloof from public life since the commencement of the Empire—to make the most of the decree of November 24, and stretched its meaning far beyond anything that is set down in it, has created a feeling of uneasiness at the Tuileries, the more so as the said Liberal party throughout the country is obviously acting in pursuance of a *mot d'ordre*, and showing a degree of discipline and organisation which are calculated to awaken feelings the reverse of pleasant in the Emperor's mind. The article of M. Prevost Paradol, in the *Journal des Debats*, which I sent you in full two days ago, is looked upon as the manifesto of the Liberal party. It has this advantage, that by representing the decree as far more liberal than it really is, it places the Government in the awkward position of virtually inaugurating a constitutional *regime* by abandoning much of its power, or of having recourse to repressive measures to prevent the papers from diffusing a belief in the constitutional intentions of the Government, which leads, perforce, to a revival of political life, highly unfavourable to a *regime* which owes its existence to the suppression of liberty and the oppression of intelligence. The Liberals have seen their advantage in the semblance of a concession having been made at a time when circumstances require the Emperor either to rely on their support in his warfare against the clergy, the Pope, and Austria, or to alter the whole of his policy, and join the absolutist powers to put down a revolution, for the rise of which no one is responsible but himself.

In to-day's *Journal des Debats* M. Prevost Paradol publishes a fresh article on the decree of November the 24th, in which he professes to reply to the objections which his previous article has called forth. M. Paradol himself puts the case very clearly, remarking, "the question is, who are right—we who have hailed this decree as a decisive step in the direction of constitutional government, or those who think we make a mistake, and who laugh at what they call our illusions?" From this commencement one would imagine that M. Paradol was about to state the reasons on which he founds his faith in the liberal character of the treaty; but so far from this being the case, he merely repeats what he said before—that "the decree increases the power of the Assembly," and that "full and immediate publicity of the debates cannot be without influence upon public affairs." This is unquestionably true, but where does M. Paradol find in the decree any guarantee for the publication of full reports of the debates? If he thinks the "moral engagement" of the Government sufficient guarantee, the idea is peculiar to himself and to those in whose behalf he writes.

M. Paradol, in the remainder of his article, strenuously advocates the dissolution of the present Chamber, and adverts to the extraordinary style in which the elections have up to this time been conducted, and concludes by pronouncing a dissolution, and a fresh election, as the absolutely indispensable complement of the decree, from which he seems to expect so much.

The *Moniteur*, contrary to expectation, did not come out to-day with either a manifesto, an amnesty, or any other mode of recognition of the *Deux Decembre*, but extensive judicial promotions which, considering the anniversary, is undeniably more appropriate. The judges have aided to their best ability the Emperor in putting down any fragment of the liberties that escaped from the general onslaught made upon them this day nine years by the Saviour of Society.

Among the doubtful reports current here must be classed that of a flying visit of the Emperor to Windsor Castle. *On dit* that his Majesty will drop in next Tuesday in time for luncheon, and return the same day with the Empress.

Count Cutrafiano, one of the few Neapolitan generals who have remained faithful to King Francis, arrived in Paris a few days ago from St. Petersburg, whither he had proceeded on a mission to the Czar. He was received this afternoon by the Emperor at the Tuileries. The object of this interview may be easily guessed; as to the results I am unable to speak with any degree of certainty. The current rumour is that the Emperor expressed much sympathy for King Francis, but declined interfering further than preventing an attack of the fleet on Gaeta. It is stated that the Czar has ordered his ambassador, who had, with the rest of the *corps diplomatique*, left for Rome, to return to Gaeta without delay, and remain there until the King's departure.

There is not a word of truth in a statement which has found its way into print on your side of the Channel, to the effect that Russia and Prussia are on the point of giving in their adhesion to the "unification of Italy." News must have been scarce, indeed, when such a ridiculous *canard* was started. I informed you some time ago that England had intimated her intention to the Cabinet of the Tuileries to recognise Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy, and that the Emperor had appeared to join in the recognition after the fall of Gaeta. That is all that has taken place on the subject, and Prussia and Russia are more indisposed than ever to give their sanction to what they consider the revolutionary policy of Piedmont.

A Turin paper, the *Nationalités*, gives valuable information concerning the system of government which Victor Emmanuel intends adopting for the new kingdom of Italy—viz., political, military, and financial centralisation; administrative decentralisation. To arrive at this result the supervision of charitable institutions, religious houses, the public health, public schools of a higher order, game licences, theatres, public monuments, &c., &c., will be removed from the control of the Central Government, and made over to the various municipalities and provincial authorities; the only Government functionaries kept up in the provinces will be police magistrates, who are to bear the title of *prefetto*. The roads, town dues, market dues, &c., will be levied by the provincial authorities, so that self-government will in reality be carried into practice in the new kingdom to almost as great an extent as in England.

M. de Persigny is not expected to take possession of his post at the Home Office before the 29th inst.

The Papal Government has begun to suspend payment. The first dividend on the Roman loan was payable to-day at Messrs. Rothschild's banking house. You may fancy the dismay of the subscribers on presenting their dividend coupons for payment, at receiving, instead of bank-notes, the following notice:—

"The Government of his Holiness the Pope having up to this time only remitted to Messrs. de Rothschild, Brothers, a portion of the amount due on the 1st of December, the bearers will have immediate notice, as soon as the whole of the funds required shall have been received, of the period at which the dividend can be paid."

A great many poor, but staunch, Catholics had invested the whole of their little fortunes in this loan, and a good deal of distress must necessarily follow this suspension of payment. Their only chance is that the harvest of "Peter's pence" may be sufficiently large to enable the "successor of St. Peter" to pay the interest on the money he has borrowed. As for the capital, the poor subscribers may give up all hopes of seeing a penny of it.

The five marshals holding the great territorial commands into which France is divided are to meet to-morrow at the War Office.

The *Saturday Review* was the only London paper seized to-day.

SARDINIA.

A Turin letter says:—

"The National Bank has just published its balance-sheet, which is very satisfactory. The specie in hand amounts to 90 millions, and the notes in circulation to 62 millions. The deposits in accounts-current are small here, not amounting to 2 millions. The bank holds 15 millions of the public stock from the last loan. As yet it has made no advances to the state, but it is well able to advance 20 millions if necessary. The capital of the bank is 40 millions, only three-fourths of which are paid up."

SERVIA.

The following is the text of the berat of investiture delivered to Prince Michel of Servia, at Belgrade, by the Turkish Envoy:—

"Prince Milosch Obrenowitch being dead, and the people having expressed a wish immediately after his re-establishment that the princely dignity should, after him, be transferred to his son, Prince Michel, that Prince received, conformably to the decision which my Sublime Porte then communicated to the guaranteeing powers, the investiture of the princely dignity on the 4th day of Rebieljabir, 1277. As it is my Imperial desire that the prosperity of the Servian people shall be increased, I have issued the present berat, stating that the Prince has to reign in Servia, and that he has to exactly execute all the orders contained in the firmans, provided with my Imperial hatt, relative to internal organisation. Witten in the first half of the month of Rebieljahir 1277 (7th October, 1860)."

The Prince, after having received the berat, spoke as follows in French:—

"In receiving from your hands the high Imperial berat, I beg to assure his Majesty that, faithful to the double tradition of my dynasty, I shall know how to preserve my loyalty and my devotedness to the high suzerain of Servia, as I shall, as Prince, watch over the maintenance of the rights and institutions of the nation."

RUSSIA.

Notwithstanding the severity of the laws against duelling in the Russian army, a meeting took place recently between Lieutenant Prince Gortschakoff and Lieutenant Baron Fitinghoff, of the army of the Caucasus, in which the latter was shot. Three other officers—Lieutenant Schack, Sub-Lieutenant Nipps, and Riding-master Chomutow—were concerned in the affair as seconds and participators. According to the existing law, the four officers implicated would lose their military and social rank and their orders, and be punished with eight years' imprisonment in a fortress. The Governor of the Caucasus has, however, issued an order of the day to the army, in which he makes known that a milder punishment is to be inflicted on the officers concerned. In consideration of the distinguished bravery of Prince Gortschakoff, testified by several wounds, and also of the youth of the seconds, Lieutenants Schack and Nippa, and also that the former, as a foreigner, might not perhaps have known the severity of the Russian laws concerning duelling, the two former were only sentenced to be reduced to the ranks and to lose their orders and distinctions, but not their social position; and Nipps and Chomutow to be confined respectively for four and six months in a casemated barrack.

The *Moscow Gazette* renders a striking homage to Garibaldi, "to that individuality so pure." It is remarkable that the Russian press expresses itself in the most favourable terms on the attitude assumed by the Italian general in the late events.

PERSIA.

A communication from Teheran, of Nov. 3, contains the following:—

"The Persian Government, anxious to give a further proof of its good feeling towards the Porte, has ordered the local authorities along the whole line of the Ottoman frontier to take special care that no bands of predatory hordes be allowed to pass. This order has been given with a view to enable the Turkish Government to concentrate its forces in Syria, to repress the disturbances which have arisen there. Brigadier General (serteep) Ali Naki Khan has been sent by the Government to the frontier at Bayazid, to receive the new Turkish Minister Plenipotentiary, Haidar Effendi. Thanks to the judicious exertions of the able Persian Minister at Constantinople, the only question now remaining for settlement is that of the frontiers, but this will be allowed to remain in *statu quo*. Prince Hamza Mirza, after the decisive victory gained over the Turcomans and the capture of Mirwi, has received the complete submission of the tribes of Saroul and Saruk. The Tekke tribe, having fallen back on the river Turcostan, attempted to pass the bridge, which was occupied by the Shah's forces, by whom they were encountered and repulsed. Upwards of a thousand were drowned, a considerable number made prisoners, and but a very few escaped. Hamza Mirza has received much commendation here for his energetic conduct in thus speedily putting an end to what otherwise would have proved a tedious struggle against the formidable power of the Turcomans, who now, if not entirely subdued, have received a sharp lesson that will keep them in order for some time to come. Dr. Dolmage has been appointed to an important position on the medical staff. A reform much required is in the commissariat, which may be said not to have any existence. If the French military mission would devote a portion of their attention to this matter, it might prove of more advantage than passing their time in absolutely doing nothing. I have heard that Prince Hamza Mirza has had the question brought under his notice in a manner that will probably lead to a thorough reform. He must have found in his recent campaign the serious want of some proper arrangement for the supply of the troops. Baron Mintoli, the Prussian Minister, has left for a tour to Hamadan, Ispahan, Shiraz, and the ruins of Persepolis, and will remain away from Teheran for three months. Mr. Alison's relations with the Shah and Ministers continue to be excellent, but there is nothing of recent interest in connection with the mission that calls for notice."

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

His Honour sat at his usual hour.

INJUNCTION MOTION.

Alexander v. O'Connor.

In this case an application was made for an injunction restraining the respondent from dealing with the assets of his deceased mother, to whom he had not taken out administration. The petitioner was a simple contract creditor of the deceased (Mrs. O'Connor), a trader in Balliarobe, for £53. The petition stated that the respondent, who was a person in humble circumstances, represented to the creditors that his mother's assets were between £400 and £500 in value, whilst her debts amounted to upwards of £700. At a meeting of the creditors, the respondent offered to pay 2s 5d in the pound, which they refused, on the ground that the estate was able to pay more than 10s. The respondent refused to give the higher composition, and the petition was therefore filed to obtain an injunction to restrain him from intermeddling with the assets, and for the appointment of a receiver.

His Honour said he would grant the order on being handed an affidavit verifying the issue of a citation from the Court of Probate.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., appeared for the petitioner.

Rice v. O'Connor.

This was a cause petition, filed for the specific performance of an alleged contract made by a Mr. Robert Bayly to the petitioner, by which the former agreed to execute to the petitioner an agreement for the making of a lease. The question in the case was whether this agreement had been entered into. It appeared the petitioner had got into possession of the land, relying on the fulfilment of the terms proposed by Mr. Bayly. The land was purchased by a Mr. O'Connor, and to whom they were sold by Mr. Bayly. The latter refused to grant any lease, and the point in the case was whether there had been an undertaking to grant a lease for 31 years, with a *toties quoties* covenant of renewal, or a tenancy from year to year.

A *viva voce* examination took place, and Mr. Bayly denied having entered into any such contract, and stated that if he had done so, he had forgotten it, which representation he had made to Mr. O'Connell in setting the land.

The arguments in the case have not yet terminated.

Messrs. Serjeant Sullivan, Leahy, Q.C., and Nelligan appear for the petitioner.

Messrs. Serjeant Lawson, Brewster, Q.C., and Jellett for the respondent.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Gardner v. Gardner.

The hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court, when

Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., addressed the jury at considerable length on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., having replied,

The Lord Chief Justice charged the jury, who found for the defendant on the second issue. By direction of the learned judge they found for the defendant also on the first and third issue, reserving liberty to the other side to apply to have it changed into a verdict for the plaintiff. The jury assessed the contingent damages at £100.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Whiteside Q.C., Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Palles; Solicitor—Mr. G. W. Fottrell. For the defendant—The Solicitor-General, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., and Mr. Phillips; Solicitor—Mr. J. D. Meldon.

THE COUNTY ARMAGH JURORS' LIST.

Dr. Hancock stated to his lordship that he was instructed to apply for a writ of *certiorari*, to require the magistrates who presided at petty sessions recently held at Market-hill, in the county Armagh, to return into court certain judicial orders made by them in reference to the jurors' list, inasmuch as it appeared on the face of such order, that certain jurors were returned who had not, as alleged, the legal qualifications.

The Chief Justice—What is the urgency of the case?

Dr. Hancock—It is a case of very considerable importance, my lord. A question of law arises as to the legality of those orders of the magistrates. The matter should be disposed of at once, in order that a special sessions might be ordered by the Lord Lieutenant to be held. There was a precedent in Burns' Justice of the Peace, for a writ of certiorari being issued, under such circumstances, by a single judge in chamber.

The Chief Justice—The object is, that the magistrates may return the names of those they are putting on the jury panel, in order that the court may judge whether they are proper persons or not.

Dr. Hancock—With great respect, my lord, that is not the application.

The Chief Justice—Well, it is at the bottom of it.

Dr. Hancock—The application is that the persons who appear on the face of the orders possess qualifications wholly unknown to the law. It would be too late next term to have the evil remedied, as the adjourned sessions could not be held after the present month.

The Chief Justice said he could not entertain the application, and it should be made before the full court.

The Queen v. Thomas James M'Robins.

The prisoner in this case perfected his sureties, and was admitted to bail.

John Holmes v. John Downs.

Mr. Sidney opened the pleadings. The action was brought to recover damages for certain alleged nuisances occasioned to the plaintiff's premises in William-street, by reason of the noise occasioned by some machinery belonging to the defendant. It appeared that the plaintiff is possessed of an extensive wareroom in the house, 10, William-street, and the defendant, who is an extensive boot and shoemaker, is likewise possessed of a wareroom immediately over the plaintiff's, in the manufacture of boots and shoes he has several machines constantly working, attended by thirty persons, and by reason of the noise of those machines the plaintiff alleged he lost several customers, and sustained considerable damage in his business. Damages were laid at £800. The defence was substantially a denial that the plaintiff sustained the injury complained of; secondly, that the defendant had those machines in his warehouse with the authority of the plaintiff; thirdly, that the plaintiff was possessed of the defendant's premises, and devised them to the defendant with a deed that the defendant was to carry on his business in which he used those machines the noise of which was complained of.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., stated the case for the plaintiff in a humorous speech.

The case had not concluded at the rising of the court.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney. Solicitor—Mr. J. Mason.

For the defendant—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Clarke, Q.C., and Mr. Theobald Purcell. Solicitor—Mr. T. Cronhelm.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Anne Maria Delany v. John M'Garry.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

No intimation having been given at the sitting of the court that any arrangement had been effected in this case, it was proceeded with.

The following evidence was adduced:—

Miss Cecilia Delany, examined—I am sister of the plaintiff; I know the defendant; he became acquainted with my sister about seven years ago; I recollect my sister stopping on a visit at his aunt's house; the defendant frequently brought my sister and myself to various places of amusement, and on several parties of pleasure; the defendant, at those parties, used always to be with my sister; I have known him to make her presents of very many bouquets, some handsome gloves, and a gold watch; he gave her the watch the Wednesday after the proposal; in the beginning of this year the defendant said to my sister that she never gave him an opportunity of seeing her; his aunt was alive at the time; I recollect his being at Mr. Keane's house in July last; the defendant was most attentive on that evening to my sister; he walked home with us along the strand; and when he came home he asked my mamma for my sister in marriage, and he asked Mr. Keane, who was present, to call on papa to ask his consent; mamma said she would give her consent, but that he should have papa's also; he said he had only one shilling in the world my sister should have tenpence of it; he said he always intended to marry her, and that he would never marry any one else; he said he had plenty of money, that he had £2,000 in Scotch railway shares, and money in the Cook-st. concern; on the Sunday following, my papa and Mr. M'Garry had a private conversation, after which he said to my sister that it was all right, that he was to be married in September; that he was to get £700 from papa, £300 on the day of the marriage, £200 in two months, £200 on papa's death; I entered the room when the defendant was giving my sister the watch; he said "Now, I have given your sister the present of the watch I promised her; show it to her, Maria;" he said he had arranged his money with his cousins and brothers, so that he could draw either £200 a year or £300 as he required; after that the defendant accompanied my sister and myself to Surgeon White's and to the dressmakers, where he examined the wedding dresses, which he said were very nice; Mr. Keane saw us home, and the defendant went to dine with his brother at Ashtown; he took my sister and myself to the circus afterwards; my uncle was with us; the defendant said that his brother would give him the house at Ashtown; on the 22nd July defendant took my sister and myself to his brother's house at Palmerstown, where we lunched; he showed her a very handsome horse, which he got the servant to walk before the window, and which he said he had bought for her; and on a previous occasion he said he would purchase a car for her "after the style of Colonel Elliott's;" he did not call afterwards until about three weeks; he then called at Pleasant-view in the evening; he was in a very slovenly state; he was hardly able to speak; he was under the influence of drink; he seemed, however, to have the same affection as ever for my sister; she said he was very dirty, and that she was afraid he had been taking too much wine; she called the servant to clean his boots, saying that she did not like the neighbours to see him in that state; my sister made the defendant some presents; the portraits produced are those of the defendant and my sister; the defendant took my sister's portrait off the table, and took it away with him.

Cross-examined—The defendant's likeness was brought to my sister by Mr. Keane; my father and mother did not see the defendant in the house on the evening when he came there in a soiled state; I did not see him after that; my father and mother were in town when he called; he said to my sister that he had not taken much wine that day, but that he had been at a fair the day before, which made him so done up; she asked him did he not know that their marriage day was fixed; he said he did, but that he had not much preparation to make, but that if she would like she could get it put off until the 20th.

John Keane, examined by Mr. Clarke—I am married to defendant's first cousin, and have been on terms of intimacy with him; went with him on the 12th February to Blossom Lodge; I went in and left defendant outside; I saw Mr. Delany, who said he did not like the defendant's previous conduct, and would not allow him into the house; I did not tell this to the defendant; after his aunt's death I went with him to Mr. Delany's; we both went in; that was on 11th July, 1860; he suggested that we should call in and tell Miss Delany about his aunt's death; I frequently heard him say he would marry no one but her; Mr. M'Garry, Miss Delany, and several friends dined at my house afterwards; defendant was most attentive on her; he said before he left the house that he would ask her in marriage; he and Miss Delany walked home together; and her mother, who came in the evening, and the other sister and myself followed; I went into Mr. Delany's house with them; the defendant said, "Mrs. Delany, I ask you for your daughter in marriage;" she said, "I will, but you must also ask Mr. Delany;" "Oh! that I will do," said he; he then said, "Maria, I ask you in marriage before your mother and my friend, Mr. Keane; will you have me?" she said she would; he said, "I'll take you without a shilling;" coming home he asked me to go to Miss Delany's father, to ask her in marriage, then to tell the cashier of the Cook-street concern of his proposal of marriage, and then to go to Bentley to see about a house and farm for him; I told the cashier; I went to Mr. Delany, who said he should take a few days to consider about the marriage; the defendant told me to say to Mr. Delany that if there was any money going he would expect some; I saw Mr. Delany on the Friday after, and he asked us to dine with us at Pleasant-view next Sunday; when we went there that day the defendant and Miss Delany and I went out to walk before dinner; when Mr. Delany came in defendant said he wanted to speak to him on business; they went out of the room and I was sent for; when I went in to them the defendant said to Mr. Delany, "I ask your daughter in marriage, and I will expect £1,000 fortune;" Mr. Delany said that he would not give any such thing, but that he would give him £700—£300 on the marriage day, £200 in two years, and £200 on his (Mr. Delany's) death; "Very well," said defendant, "I am delighted; I would take her without a shilling, but as money was going I might as well have some of it." He asked to have the marriage postponed for three months; Mr. Delany would not consent, and finally two months' time was agreed to; I saw defendant on the Wednesday after, and he showed me a breastpin and a ring, which he had got from Mr. Delany; he told me he had been to see her that day, and that he made her a present of a gold watch, with her name on the back; we met Miss Delany and her sister on the quay, near the court; Miss Delany said that she was going to pay some visits; we went with them; we called at the dressmakers, in Dominick-street, that day; the day after defendant and I dined at Pleasant-view; he was then, as usual, quite in love, paying marked attention; in the evening, he took Miss Delany to the circus; on our way home all the conversation was about his intended wife; next morning, when I went into his room, he took Miss Delany's likeness from under his pillow, and just looked at her; "Isn't she beautiful? she is the saving of my life"—(laughter)—on the 19th, he said he should fight for the £700 fortune altogether at once—that he was entitled to it, as the interest of his money was worth £300 a year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macdonogh—The defendant, on one occasion, said that I was the only friend he had in the world; his father and mother died whilst he was very young; it was about the 20th of July he produced her portrait from under his pillow; it was after walking home to dinner with the young lady on the Sunday that I heard him ask Mr. Delany for the £1,000; that was all that occurred about the fortune; I did not hear defendant say he would add £800 of his own to the £700; defendant said he should have Mr. Delany's handwriting for the remainder, after the payment of the £300 fortune; I heard defendant paid twenty guineas for the watch he gave Miss Delany; I heard of that present about the 14th July; defendant is about twenty-four years of age; I heard now he is twenty-five years of age.

To a Juror—Defendant was not tipsy when he walked home to my place from Mr. Delany's.

To the Chief Justice—I never knew that the defendant was addicted to drinking.

Mr. Macdonogh—Oh! there is no such insinuation. He is a most respectable young man.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Macdonogh said they would call no witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., addressed the jury for the plaintiff.

Mr. Macdonogh then proceeded to address the jury for the defendant. He repudiated the assertion of Mr. Rollestone, that the conduct of the defendant was "heartless perfidy." He tenderly loved this young lady; would sacrifice his life at this moment for the protection of her life or her honour; and was it to be then said that his conduct was heartless, or that he had subjected himself to the charge of having acted dishonourably? No case like the present was to be found on record. Upon the father of this young lady, whose beauty and spotless virtue were still the admiration of his youthful client, rested the awful responsibility of having severed two hearts that should be joined in one. Money was his object—money not for the purpose of securing the vaunted happiness of his daughter, but to aggrandise himself. The defendant had acted in this transaction, in that straightforward manner which was an index to the sincerity of his passion, and if suspicion at all rested upon the honourable character of his motives—if his love for this young lady could be for a moment questioned, it was because the state of the law was such as prevented the examination of the parties themselves. His sole object in asking £1,000 was to settle it upon the young lady herself. He had no motive of cupidity to satisfy, but he had the happiness and welfare of his beloved to secure. The learned gentleman, in a brief but eloquent appeal, called upon the jury to act in this case as sensible men, and not to ruin the defendant for his devoted attachment to this young girl, from whom he was separated by the cruel obstinacy of her father.

The Chief Justice charged the jury. His lordship said—The plaintiff here, gentlemen, is not the man who has been described to you as a pawnbroker, and who is endeavouring to earn, I hope and believe, an honest and respectable livelihood for himself and his children. The plaintiff here is his daughter, a young lady of nineteen years of age, who seeks from you reparation for the injury she says she has sustained by having been made the subject of a contract to marry, which contract, she says, has been violated without any excuse. She says, through her counsel, that she is equal to the man who sought her hand in marriage. She says that she is the woman whose friends took no part in entrapping this young man, but whose father acted, according to the evidence, with the greatest possible consideration and self-respect towards himself and his daughter. She asks, through her counsel, what excuse does this man make for this violation of his contract. As I understand the speech of the very able and eloquent counsel for the defendant—who, of course, did the best he could for his client—he does not question that you are to assess the damages, he does not question that the contract was entered into, he does not question that that contract was violated—therefore, the question is, what damages are you to assess? Well, gentlemen, what are the circumstances under which this contract was entered into? This young lady is said to be well brought up, well educated, and in every way an ornament to the position to which she belongs. It appears that she, at a very early period of her life, became acquainted with this young man, who is her senior by a few years. It appears that, during the lifetime of his uncle and aunt, he was assiduous in his attentions to her, but that his uncle and aunt, for some reason or other, disapproved, as they had a right to do, of the contemplated marriage, and accordingly it appears, upon the evidence of her father, that he had a wish that the defendant's attentions should be discontinued, and that he had refused to receive this young gentleman as a visiter to his daughter during the lifetime of those who had any objection to her becoming a member of their family. The next step is the death of the uncle and aunt, and it appears that almost immediately after the death of the aunt, he was anxious to renew his attentions to this young lady. There is no doubt but that on an evening, when walking with her, he asked her to take him in marriage. It has been said that the plaintiff or defendant cannot be examined as witnesses; but still we cannot entertain the shadow of a doubt that he asked her in marriage on that evening. There is no doubt if a man is about asking a girl in marriage he has a perfect right to make inquiries of her friends and relations as to what fortune they are able or willing to give; and if a man desires to possess the affections of an honest woman his time to make these inquiries is before he has taken possession of the woman's affections, to cast her off if the pecuniary matters cannot be arranged to his perfect satisfaction. As I understand the evidence, there was really no substantial dispute as to the terms. He asks the lady in marriage. She, with propriety, refers him to her parents. He immediately asks her of her mother, in the presence of his own friend. She gives consent, subject to the approbation of the father. Mr. Keane, by the defendant's directions, goes next day to the father, and asks him to give his consent to his daughter's marriage. The father says he must take time to consider. Mr Keane says, in a few days after the father mentioned to him, that he would give his consent, but he wished the defendant himself to be the person to arrange the particulars. On the occasion when they met, the defendant said he had been advised to ask £1,000, and it is suggested that the young lady advised him to do so. That, as far as we know, is a mere suggestion of which there is no evidence. The father says that directly or indirectly, he never suspected, nor has he any reason to believe, that such a suggestion came from his daughter. The father said he could not afford, in duty to the rest of his family, to give £1,000, but that he would give £700 in the way that has been stated in the evidence. Well, that was the time for this young man to make up his mind whether that arrangement suited him or not; to say—"Mr. Delany I wish to marry your daughter, but I don't wish to marry her unless out of your means, and mind I am able to make an adequate settlement on her. If you give a larger sum I will marry her." That would be the part of an honest, honourable man. He should, in that very hour, have said—"I cannot marry her unless upon these terms;" and then, if we believe the evidence of the father—and, I confess, I for one see no reason to doubt his perfect truth and accuracy—if that had been said, he probably would provide for what he thought was his daughter's future happiness. But that is not the course taken by the young man. No; for he assents to the proposition of the father, and he continues the accepted suitor of this girl. He makes her presents, not of great value, but of considerable value having regard to the circumstances of the parties. He brings her about, and introduces her as his future wife. But, then, there comes a blank in the case, owing, probably, to the fact that the parties cannot be examined as witnesses. This blank continues until immediately before the break off, as I may call it, when Mr. Delany is referred to Mr. Lyons. We must assume that the statement about this interview by Mr. Delany has been fairly made, because, if it was not, it would be competent for Mr. Lyons to contradict him. Mr. Delany says, "I have called on you by direction of Mr. M'Garry, to arrange with you on the settlement to be made on the marriage of my daughter." "Oh!" said Mr. Lyons, "these are not my instructions at all, I regret to say; my instructions are of a different nature; my instructions are that my client is in ill health, and would rather not marry. I do not believe that it is suggested by the learned counsel for Mr. M'Garry that Mr. Lyons, on that occasion, drew on his imagination, or that he presumed to make use of his client's name for the purpose of making a false statement to the girl's father. Mr. Lyons having made that statement in the course of the conversation, Mr. Delany asked, "Is that your final answer?" "Oh, no," said Lyons, "I will take any message that you choose to Mr. M'Garry." The message Delany sent was this, "I will abide by the original agreement which was entered into between us." The next day Mr. Lyons called on Mr. Delany, and says—"It will be all right if you pay down £700." There was no answer given to that proposition, but, gentlemen, it is a matter for your serious consideration in which of Lyon's answers was he in earnest—was he in earnest when he said this man did not want to marry this girl, or when he said, "If you pay the £700 he will do so." What security had this man, had he assented to that proposal, that the defendant would have been bound by it more than he had refused to be bound by the former and binding agreement into which he had previously entered. From that moment forward not a single interview—not a single message has taken place between the parties. But it is said that this man has been at all times ready and anxious to marry this young lady, and that he is now anxious and ready to do so. If a marriage between them is likely to result in the happiness of this couple, most sincerely do I regret that some efforts were not made, before the public exposure which has taken place, to bring about such a consummation. It would have been perfectly competent for the defendant, through his friend, Mr. Keane, to have said, in the month of October or November, "I am sorry for what I have done; I insisted upon terms to which I was not entitled; I love this girl; I wish to make her my wife; let me have her now, and forgive my misconduct." He did not, however, do that; but now, in open court, after the exposure which has taken place, he makes the proposition to marry her, and it is for you to consider whether it is made in honesty and sincerity. When I heard that offer made yesterday, even at this late period, I thought that an arrangement would have been come to, but such an arrangement, I am sorry to say, gentlemen, has not been come to. On the other hand, any man who has arrived at my time of life must know that of all the miseries which attend our existence in this world, those resulting from an unhappy marriage are the greatest; and if, unfortunately, after the exposure that has taken place, and the feeling that has been created, this man was forced, by reason of an action being brought against him, into a marriage with this lady, I can only say for myself I do not regret that the suggestion which was made by me was not acted upon. I must now leave the parties to their legal rights. I have no means of knowing whether the "break off" was the act of this young man, or of others. Whoever was the cause of it, upon him alone is the responsibility. The principle you have now to consider is this, what amount of damages you ought to give. No doubt you are to make compensation to this lady for her injured feelings—a lady the perfect propriety of whose conduct throughout the entire of these proceedings no man can doubt. She sought to receive liberal damages for the injury she has received; but, then, on the other hand, perhaps, you should think right in your discretion to give such damages as would be the ruin of this man. You alone are the judges upon this subject. It appears in the evidence that he is possessed not of very large property. If his property was not so large as represented, it was competent for him to have produced evidence to show you what property he actually possessed. You are not, however, gentlemen, merely because he is possessed of that property, to punish him. On the whole of this case, you should give this lady such reasonable damages as in your better judgment will compensate her for that injury she has sustained by the unjustifiable breach of contract on the part of this young man.

The jury having consulted for some time in the box, found for the plaintiff £500 damages.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C., Clarke, Q.C., and Sidney; Attorney, Mr. J. Perry. For the defendant—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., and Mr. Exham; Attorney, Mr. Lyons.

Clarke and Campbell v. Gardner.

The plaintiffs are merchants in Liverpool, in the guano trade, and brought an action against the defendant, a merchant in Londonderry, for damages which they alleged they had sustained by the defendant's breach of contract in relation to a quantity of guano which they had purchased from him. The principal question between the parties was, who was to pay the freight from Londonderry to Liverpool, the defendant contending that, according to the terms of the contract, the plaintiffs were bound to pay it.

The plaintiffs were not represented by counsel, and conducted their own case. Mr. Clarke, the plaintiff, in stating the case, said that the reason why they did not procure professional assistance was that the counsel whom they had employed when the case was before the Queen's Bench had, on a former occasion, not conducted it to their satisfaction.

When Mr. Clarke had concluded his statement, he went into the witness box to prove his case.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., who appeared for the defendant, objected to the same gentleman being advocate and witness. The practice in England did not permit of such a course of proceeding.

The Chief Justice said if his attention had been called to the objection at the proper time, probably he would not have allowed this course to be pursued, but the objection came too late.

Mr. Campbell then proceeded to examine Mr. Clarke as to the details of the transaction.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for £38 odd, the Chief Justice reserving liberty to the defendant to apply to the full court to have a nonsuit entered for him, or a verdict in the event of the points of law reserved on the construction of the contract being decided in his favour.

His Lordship expressed his regret that the plaintiffs had not afforded him the aid of counsel in the case, and stated that upon the arguments of the points of law reserved the court would not hear any but professional men.

Mr. Clarke said they would not presume to appear before the court to argue the points.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Common Jury.)

Lynch v. Rafferty.

In this case the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

John Lloyd v. Mary Anne Sadlier.

This was an action in trover, to recover damages for the non-delivery and conversion to the defendant's use of certain important deeds and documents, the property of the plaintiff, and connected with certain lands of Ballyhaine, in the county Tipperary, and which had been conveyed to the husband of the defendant, the late Mr. Nicholas Sadlier, in his capacity as attorney and solicitor, during his lifetime. Damages were laid at £500. The defendant denied that she had converted them to her own use, or ever obtained them, and asserted, further, that she had never had possession of them.

The facts of the case are in nowise interesting to the public.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen Purcell.

Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Charles Hemphill, Q.C., and Mr. J. P. Hamilton.

Baron Hughes sat yesterday and disposed of some motions, none of which possessed any feature of public importance.

COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Right Hon. Judge Keatinge and a Special Jury of the City.)

Walsh v. Brennan.

Mr. Ryan opened the pleadings in this case. The declaration was one of intestacy. The defendant had put in several defences, to which replications had been filed, to the effect that the will had been obtained under undue influence, and that the testator was not of testamentary capacity at the time of the execution of the will. The issue now to be tried was whether the will relied upon was the will of the Rev. Wm. Walsh or not.

Dr. Ball opened the pleadings, and appeared to sustain the will. The deceased was a Roman Catholic clergyman, named Rev. William Walsh, formerly parish priest of the parish of Mooncoin, in the county Kilkenny. He had been there for some years, and died upon the 6th December, 1856. He made the will in question on the 18th February, 1855, and so it appeared that he lived nearly two years after the making of the will. The parties who litigate it were his next of kin, and the parties who defended it were the executors, on whom devolved the duty of administering the property. The terms of the will were these:—After the payment of his debts, funeral expenses, &c., the residue of his property was to go to the Right Rev. Edward Walsh and the Rev. Mr. Hayden, for their use and benefit. The property consisted of shares in the National Bank, together with furniture, books, &c., and by this will he revoked his former will. He also left some small legacies to servants, and he appointed the Rev. Mr. Brennan and Mr. Carroll his executors. It was a remarkable thing, and one which showed the testamentary intention and capacity of the deceased, that the document was all in his handwriting. The circumstances connected with the making of this will were these:—The bishop of the diocese in which the parish was situated was the Right Rev. Mr. Walsh, and some time before it was made there was a meeting in the city of Kilkenny, attended by the bishop and a number of Catholic clergy, at which was discussed the propriety of endowing an educational establishment, under the conduct of the Christian Brothers. They were aware that the question of education occupied the mines of the Roman Catholic clergymen, and that great anxiety was felt among them to make provision for conducting education on their own principles, and without the aid of the State. Some short time before the will was made, Mr. Walsh was anxious to have the Christian Brothers' establishment, Kilkenny, endowed, and he called upon his two curates, the Rev. Thomas Walsh and the Rev. Edward Delahunty, to whom he produced this will, with his name attached to it, and to which they also subscribed their names as witnesses. He then retained the will in his own possession, and they saw no more of it. That was on the 18th of February, 1855, and he continued to discharge his duties as parish priest, evincing as sound a mind as ever he had, until nearly the time of his death. He retained the will until November, 1856, when he happened to see his bishop, and then he gave the latter a slip of paper containing his will, but he did not show him the contents of the will. He also handed him a memorandum, stating that he made his will in favour of trustees, for the purpose that his property should go to establish the school of the Christian Brothers in Kilkenny. Besides this bequest there was also mentioned a sum of £30 to his eldest servant woman, and £10 to another, together with £100 for masses for his soul, and £50 to the cathedral of Kilkenny. When this document was handed to the bishop he suggested that the servant woman ought to get £50, and he also reminded the testator that he had not mentioned any relative in it, but to this he made some observation, showing his disinclination to do anything for them.

His Lordship—What is the amount of his property?

Dr. Ball—About £920 altogether. But, my lord, instead of contesting the will before, if they had any right to do so, they come into court now some three years after it has been proved. The testator had a perfectly good right to dispose of his property in this way, and that it was his fixed intention so to dispose of it was proved from this fact, that at the time of the meeting alluded to, he wanted upon the spot to endow the school of the Christian Brothers, to the extent of £500. The fact of giving his property absolutely in his will to the two named reverend gentlemen was explained in this way:—Some time ago it was alleged, and he believed that Mr. O'Connell had introduced the system, that bequests of this sort should be made absolutely to the parties, as it was not legal to make them directly for Catholic charities. That, however, was a mistake; first, it had been laid down by Mr. Blackburne, when Master of the Rolls, that the law of England did not apply to these cases in Ireland. But as most people are still under this impression, it was considered safer in the present case to leave the property absolutely.

The following evidence was then taken:—

The Rev. Mr. Delahunty proved that he was called upon by the testator to sign a document, which he said was his will. He did so. He and the testator spoke several times about the Christian Brothers, and said that if it were in his power he would establish them in Kilkenny, and that he had endeavoured to get other priests to co-operate with him for that purpose.

The Rev. Thomas Walsh, the other witness to the will, was then examined, and gave similar testimony.

The Right Rev. Edward Walsh was next examined, and deposed that in November, 1856, he got an envelope from deceased, containing his will, also a memorandum explaining the nature of its dispositions; the rules of the church of the diocese ordered that each clergyman should make his will, but there was no rule whatever as to the disposition of the property; witness asked deceased if any relatives were mentioned in the will; he said not, and he said it in such a manner that witness knew he was determined not to leave them anything.

To the Court—Witness knew that deceased had poor relatives, but heard that they had acted badly towards the deceased; his principal object in asking him had he left them anything was, that if such were the case trouble might be avoided afterwards.

Mr. Harris then addressed the jury for the plaintiff.

Patrick Walsh was next examined, and deposed that he had always lived on friendly terms with the deceased.

Mr. Ryan then addressed the jury for the plaintiff, in a very able speech, in which he commented upon the very unnatural character of the will, and the powerful ecclesiastical influence under which the testator must have acted when he drew it.

His Lordship then charged the jury. He said they were called upon to consider and decide two questions—the first was, whether the testator was of sound mind, meaning, and understanding, at the execution of the will; and, secondly, whether it was executed under undue influence or coercion or not. The first question might be disposed of at once, because no man who had heard the evidence could for a moment doubt the testamentary capacity of the testator. The only question which remained for them to consider was, whether the will was executed under co-ercion or undue influence. Coercion, however, was a thing not to be presumed, but to be proved. It did not, however, follow that it should be proved directly. The jury were at liberty, in cases where fraud was alleged, to examine all the evidence of the case, and if, with conscientious feelings, they could come to the conclusion that the evidence led to fraud, then they would have as good a right to find fraud on deduction, as if direct and positive fraud were proved. They would have, therefore, to consider whether there was evidence on which they were called upon to say that this will was fraudulently obtained by coercion or restraint, and whether the will expressed the free will and disposition of the testator. With respect to the mental capacity of the testator, it was, as he had said before, unquestionable; he was perfectly well able to make his will. They should, besides, remember that he was not a layman, not a man with a wife and children, and that he was originally a monk; and they should exclude their experience of the world if they did not recollect that men of that class very frequently abstracted themselves from the world, and devoted themselves to their ecclesiastical duties, and to those objects which were dear to themselves and to the professors of their religion. They had, also, in that particular case, distinct evidence, with reference to the charitable institution in question, that he entertained strong and favourable opinions in regard to it, and that he wished such an institution as the Christian Brothers to be established in Kilkenny. We have it also stated in the evidence that he at one time intended to give £500 for this object. As regards the fact that this will gave the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese all the property absolutely, and not in trust, it was to be observed that this was a very common mode among Roman Catholics of disposing of their property. He would give no opinion as to whether bequests for certain charities could be enforced in a court of law or equity or not; nor was that a matter to be decided there. The jurisdiction of the Probate Court did not allow them to decide the validity of a will so far as the legality of these bequests was considered. They were merely to consider whether the paper writing in question was intended to be the last will of the testator, and whether it was executed according to the formalities of the law. But, notwithstanding that all this might be proved there, the illegality of the bequest might be established in a Chancery suit or in a court of law. But, though there was full evidence as to the testamentary capacity of the deceased, and the legal execution of the will, there was some evidence which, he regretted to find, in the course of the trial he would have been much better satisfied to have found from the evidence of the bishop—that when the memorandum was handed to him, his interference in respect of the relatives had been more *bona fide* than it appeared to be. He (Judge Keatinge) understood him at first to say that he inquired whether the testator had relatives, with a view to bring their claims especially to his notice, and for the purpose of inducing him to give them something; but he regretted to see that it was candidly avowed that such was not the object of the bishop, but merely to prevent trouble, for it was supposed that if the relations got something, they would not give any further annoyance. He regretted that such evidence should have been given, and he hoped it was not unbecoming for him to express what he sincerely felt, that he regretted to hear a Christian clergyman say that there were statutes in his diocese enjoining clergymen to make a will, that these statutes were of a penal character, and that, in accordance with these he (the bishop) would have felt himself bound, in case of their violation, to withhold from the clergyman dying the rites of the Church, and to consign him to perdition. He (Judge Keatinge) noticed this matter for legal purposes, and not to allow the jury to be misled by any general impression deduced from a practice prevailing in the diocese of Ossory. His lordship concluded by saying that there was no exclusion of relatives in the case, because the deceased had been anxious to see them. On reviewing the whole matter, he was of opinion that the will had been made by the testator while of sound mind, and that there was no evidence to prove that it was the result of coercion or restraint; on the contrary, it was clear that the will spoke the real sentiments and intentions of the testator.

The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict establishing the will.

Counsel for plaintiff—Mr. Thomas Harris, Q.C., Mr. Ryan, and Mr. Frederick Smith.

Counsel for defendant—Dr. J. T. Ball, Mr. J. B. Murphy, and Mr. Lindsay.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Thomas Lockhart.

The bankrupt had been an extensive provision merchant, and the case has been frequently before the court. The present meeting was for proof of debts.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Findlater, solicitor, appeared for the assignees of David Rogerson's estate, to establish proof of a debt of about £2,000 against the estate of Lockhart.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Michael Larkin, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the assignees of Lockhart's estate, to resist the proof. He contended that Rogerson's estate was indebted to Lockhart's estate in a sum of £2,000. It appeared that upon the 3rd of October, 1859, Lockhart furnished to Mr. Rogerson an account, in which he stated the balance against himself was £537. The Messrs. Rogerson had then furnished an account, commencing with a balance, as per Lockhart's account, of £537, and the accounts subsequently furnished between the parties were on the basis of the stock balance of £537, remaining on the 3rd October, 1859. Evidence was given to the effect that this was not regarded as the only settled accounts between the parties.

Judge Lynch decided that the 3rd October, 1859, should be regarded as the starting point of the account between the parties, and refused to allow proof to be given of the accounts anterior to that period, in consequence of the manner in which the accounts had been kept between the parties. He said that the Messrs. Rogerson might be injured by this, but it was their own fault, as they should be bound by their acts.

In the matter of John Devan.

The bankrupt was a trader in Ballina, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination. Mr. Kernan, Q.C., was for the assignees. Mr. Levy, with Mr. Meldon, were for the bankrupt. It appeared that a special account had been furnished which was not vouched, and Judge Lynch said that no bankrupt could be allowed to pass that court who did not, to a fair extent, prove the truth of every account he furnished. The case was adjourned to Friday, the bankrupt, in the meantime, to vouch his account.

In re Smith and Ross.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

Judge Lynch delivered judgment in this case, the facts of which have been already reported. He said—This case is curiously complicated. In this court counsel acting for Messrs. Lewis, and acting on his instructions, and seeing the proceedings in the Landed Estates Court, felt he could not press the claim, and abandoned it. However, on the explanation given to me, I have allowed it to be again brought forward. And now it appears that this charge was filed in this court in 1857, no discharge was put into it; and, according to the memorandum in the court book of the day, it appears that its admission could have been duly secured, but by the neglect of the parties having the carriage of the case (it being a case under the system in the then Court of Bankruptcy), the judgment of the court was never obtained, and at best there only exists notes of that judgment. I therefore do not hold this case to be within the saving clause of the late statute; and, in truth, until now, as the records stand before me, the parties really interested in the contest now raised had no opportunity to raise the question. In ruling, I beg to say that if a judgment had been pronounced I would have treated it as being within the saving clause. I have, therefore, allowed the party interested to file a discharge, and thus have re-established this case in court, to adjudge the matters in controversy upon a discharge now filed to that charge. The discharge now put in raises the question, whether the affidavit filed in the cause to secure a judgment mortgage on the lands of the defendant therein is sufficient; or whether, by reason of its deficiencies in not complying with the requirements of the statute, 21st and 22nd Victoria, cap. 105, it is not null and void as creating a charge on the lands specified in such affidavit, and this very serious question, when the consequences of the decision are considered, is now necessarily before me for adjudication. Were this case before me without previous decisions existing, perhaps I should have no great trouble in dealing with it; but it is not so circumstanced, and cases have been cited to me as authorities binding this court on the point now raised. Crosbie v. Murphy, 8th Irish Law Reports, 301, is the latest case cited; but as to it, I find the real point there was at a later stage of the proceedings, and was only collaterally raised, and was upon a defect different from what is alleged. In this case, therefore, I have no duty cast upon me to consider that decision. Another case, and the one principally relied on, is the case of Wheatley v. M'Dowell, 7, I. C. L. Reports, 562. That is a decision of the Court of Common Pleas, a court necessarily commanding the very highest respect from every one who knows how it is constituted. It would be presumption in me, indeed, to set up my judgment as questioning theirs, and I well know that any opinion of mine adverse to theirs would and ought to bear little authority in the legal world; but still I sit with all the responsibilities of a judge, entrusted by law with the adjudication of great and grave questions for the mercantile public, with full jurisdiction to determine such questions; subject, I am glad to feel, as others are to appeal—but of superior jurisdiction in determining the cases brought before me. Then I say as to Wheatley v. M'Dowell, that it is not identical with this case before me. This is an affidavit made in a suit containing in its margin the names, the titles, and the residences of the parties; and the objections in this case point more to one of the plaintiffs than to the defendants in the suit. There are grounds wherein this case is distinguished from Wheatley v. M'Dowell. I admit they are small grounds of distinction—I admit that they are little to be appreciated by the public outside of courts of justice—but (as I assume) they are distinctions sufficient to relieve me from the necessity of further considering that case; and, consequently, I will content myself with adjudging this case according to my conscience, and, as far as I am able, according to the rules of law, not irrespective of common sense; for, as I said once before, no case has yet ruled that in constructing these affidavits I must lay aside all the promptings of common sense. When Mr. Heron produces for me such a case I will go with him to the exposition of such affidavits, taking verbal technicality and Lindley Murray as my sole guides. I may add, in passing, that since I have come to this court almost every case where a claim exists on a statutable judgment mortgage, in the first instance it has been attempted to discharge it grammatically, and pay it off by the rules of syntax; as yet these discharges have not prevailed here. In my experience at the bar I have seen courts both here and in England seized for a time with a love of minute abstractions different from that used in ordinary life, and decisions run in current founded on such love. Whether a vowel could be a Christian name, and whether a consonant, being incapable of being sounded, could possibly be such, were questions on which learned judgments were pronounced. I saw a very learned judge illustrating, as he thought, that a consonant could be sounded; but in that very case, when Chief Justice Blackburne was furnished with all the cases and told that the authorities were all uniform that way, I heard him very wisely declare that it was high time to have an authority on the other side, and therefore it passed quietly into forgotten learning. Other classes of cases have gone on in like fashion upon technicalities, that, looked back upon, surprise us; but love of minute accuracy becomes infectious, and rules men's minds for a time, until some judge, impatient of subtlety tending to injustice, follows the course of the distinguished judge I have named, and turns back the decisions to common sense. In my judgment, to construe this act with the verbal technicality and the arbitraments now demanded at the bar is to render the statute, instead of being a means whereby at a small expense a specific security might be obtained, absolutely a trap for the ordinary public, being a means of depriving a man of his security if his attorney happens to be deficient in the rules of English grammar. He may have honestly intended a full compliance with all the requirements of the statute, and the affidavit may in itself show that such was the intention, and everything required may be in it in fact, but some part, by grammatical blunder, when examined, may stand only in recital, and not in averment—phrases perhaps utterly unintelligible to the poor man who thought he had, by the Act of Parliament, a security for his debt; but, there being an undoubted grammatical error, his debt is lost, and he goes forth to the world a ruined man, to curse Lindley Murray and all the grammarians for the rest of his life. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not say that the requirements of the statute need not be complied with—the statute giving the security points out the mode of obtaining it, and it is only in the mode pointed out it can be obtained. A judge cannot be wiser than the law; he must act under the law, and unless he sees the law complied with he cannot uphold the security. The law requires that the affidavit shall contain certain specific things, amongst them "the names and the usual or last known place of abode, and the title, trade, or profession" of the parties. All this I admit must be in the affidavit itself, for so says the law. But here my proposition begins. How are we to look for the performance of these requisites? Is it with a grammatical microscope to find out flaws? Is it by construing the statute as saying that these requirements must be contained in fitting terms, in moods and tenses appropriate, in very words of accurate averment? Or is it, on the contrary, by expounding the law as applicable to the learned and unlearned alike, and looking to see if the affidavit was plainly intended to contain all that was required, and by looking to see if, practically, no matter how unlearnedly, it is in it; in a manner, perhaps, not to be parsed by grammar rules, but yet giving to me (the judge) materials wherefrom to say this information was intended; and learning from itself this intention, I will read it as there if I can. I admit we must not look for aid outside the affidavit. The statements must be within it practically and substantially, not literally and grammatically; so I will then read is as there, and read it "ut res magis valeat quam pereat." And, speaking with the deepest respect for other tribunals, it would seem to me a lamentable necessity which would compel me to leave men's properties while I was weighing grammatically the relative pronouns in affidavits honestly made by them to secure those rights on the faith of a public statute. I see no great end of public justice to be answered thereby, while I see individual calamity visibly diffused. Influenced by these principles thus announced by me, I have taken up this affidavit, and I have examined it to see if it has all the requirements of the statute. I find in it the names of the parties, their title or trade, and their residences. A residence is given—why am I to suppose it changed? The names are given—am I to suppose the names are changed? Or should the affidavit go on to state that their names are still unchanged? Admit once this class of criticism, and where can you stop. It will be almost impossible to frame an affidavit to meet the captious criticism of ingenious minds; and, in fact, in the end, the learned subtlety used to encounter verbal criticism will lead only to new traps for flaws. Let these affidavits be read as by men of sense and men of the world—a glance will generally show concealments and studied phrases intended to withhold information. Take the affidavit and ask this question—Would it convey to you the information intended to be given by the statute so as practically to act on it? and if it does, and if I can so read it, I will not waste my brains on subtleties or hide myself behind grammar rules, but I will expound the affairs of the world by the rules acted on in the world, by the learned as well as the unlearned, and I will not strip a man of his property because he mistook the collocation of his words, and mistook the proper particles to use in his sentences. I might, I feel, have found analogy enough in some cases to make my judgment but a yielding to authority; but I feel I would thereby shrink from a duty imposed upon me by my own position, and I could not satisfy my conscience in depriving this gentleman of his property on the grounds put forward before me. If the Court of Appeal declare I am mistaken in this course, I will believe them right, and I sincerely hope they may have the opportunity of correcting me if wrong. I have not been able to learn the particulars of the cases lately decided by them. I believe that at least their judgment did not go in advance of the cases cited here. A fourth point was made—viz., that Belfast is not a sufficient residence and the case *In re* Ham (10 Ir. C. R., 100), decided by my brother Berwick, was cited. I entertain sincere respect for his decision; but the case is totally different, on a different act, framed to answer a purpose entirely different. Here Belfast was sufficiently descriptive in the judgment, as designating the parties. It is their trade residence—the ordinary style to address them by in the world—and their trading title is not the same thing as that of a person of the class such as was in Ham's case; and it would be, indeed, to introduce a new element of abstruseness into these affidavits if I was forced to inquire the size of the town and its population, in order to defeat by external aid such affidavits. This very point shows itself the absurd lengths to which technical objections to these affidavits may be pushed. Thus deciding that this affidavit is sufficient, I must now adjudge as to the costs. I have given the claimants an exemption from the consequences of their negligence, and I have endeavoured to do them substantial justice notwithstanding: but as their acts caused the expenses of this argument, and these proceedings, I will make them pay, out of the funds coming to them, the costs incurred by the Northern Bank.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re George M'Nally.

The bankrupt came up for final examination.

Mr. Bergin, for the assignees, said the examination could not be passed until the claim of Messrs. Fivey had been settled one way or the other. He had, on the part of the assignees, offered to admit the proof for seven hundred pounds.

Judge Berwick said that, without giving any opinion as to the result of the entire claim made, he would say it was a case for settlement. There was great justice on one side, but some legal or technical difficulties on the other. Messrs. Stoffer had properly withdrawn their opposition, and if he (Judge Berwick) found there was any person behind the scenes causing unnecessary litigation he would make him pay the costs. He was sure that Mr. Murphy, with his usual kindness and ability, would arrange the matter.

Mr. Levy said, as counsel for Messrs. Fivey, that neither he nor Mr. Sherlock, who was also in the case, had any doubt as to the validity of Messrs. Fivey's claim, but he was not able to bear further expense, and he would leave the matter in the hands of Mr. Murphy.

The case was adjourned for a week.

CITY SESSIONS—YESTERDAY.

The Right Honourable the Recorder took his seat on the bench in the Courthouse, Green-street, and disposed of the following cases:—

Two men, named Thomas Carter and Allison Musgrave, were convicted of having forced down some shutters from the window of a grocer's shop in Church-street, with intent to commit a felony. It was also stated the prisoner Musgrave set fire to his bed in the cell in which he was confined on Monday last.—Both prisoners were found guilty. Musgrave was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and Carter six months', and hard labour.

Patrick MacDermott was convicted of having stolen two mahogany planks from the timber yard of Mr. Caldwell, cabinetmaker, in Chapel-lane.—He was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and hard labour.

Patrick Molony, a boy about 16 years old, was indicted for having stolen a piece of mahogany and a sofa, from a shop, on the 10th of November last.—He was found guilty, and the Recorder sentenced him to one month's imprisonment, afterwards to be sent to Glencree Reformatory for three years.

Anne Dowling, who was tried and convicted on Monday last, on a charge of having stolen some articles from Trinity College, was indicted on another charge of the same nature.—She was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Margaret Murtagh, a servant, was indicted for having stolen some articles of jewellery and clothing from her mistress, Mrs. Tobin, on the 27th of November last.—She was found guilty, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

John Creally, aged 17, was indicted for having taken a pair of pistols from a shop in Werburgh-street. Having priced the pistols, he threw them down a counterfeit half-sovereign, and ran off with them.—He was found guilty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.

Jane and Catherine Moran, mother and daughter-in-law, were indicted for stealing a dress and other articles from a house in Digges-street, on the 2nd October.—The jury found the former guilty, and acquitted the latter. She was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and hard labour.

The court rose at two o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. O'Donnell.)

William Dunbar, of 10, Talbot-place, was summoned to answer the complaint of John Beamish, on behalf of his step-son, George L. O'Sullivan, and show cause why he unlawfully detained a quantity of wearing apparel and some scholastic works. He was also summoned to answer the complaint of George L. O'Sullivan, for having, on the 23rd November, at Talbot-place aforesaid, assaulted him.

Mr. Curran, instructed by Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, junior, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Irvine, instructed by Mr. Daly, for the defendant.

Mr. Curran said there were two questions involved in the present case: the one was a question of assault brought by Mr. O'Sullivan against Mr. Dunbar, the proprietor of the celebrated educational establishment in this city for preparing young gentlemen for the Indian service, and for the army and navy. This part of the case would be inquired into first. The facts were few and plain. Mr. Beamish, the step-father of this young gentleman, wished to put him into this institute for the purpose of qualifying him for an examination to obtain a commission in the army. He applied to Mr. Dunbar for the purpose, and said that he was too young for the senior class. Mr. Dunbar stated that his usual terms were £63 a year, but they settled at £60. The young gentleman accordingly entered this institute, and remained there for three months. When, however, Mr. Beamish had this conversation with Mr. Dunbar, and especially with regard to the management of the school, he was informed by him that no beating, chastisement, or severity was resorted to; and when he made the agreement he was fully impressed with the conviction that nothing like corporal chastisement was resorted to. It appears, however, that this young gentleman went down stairs, on Friday week, and by the direction of one of the assistant teachers, to speak to another pupil of the establishment, who was down stairs at the time. He delivered the message given to him, and just before going up stairs again he went into an adjoining room for a moment to look at a newspaper which this young gentleman was reading. Mr. Dunbar, however, came into the room at that moment, in a furious and ungovernable rage, and, without giving any reason for his conduct, struck Mr. O'Sullivan three or four blows on the face with his open hand. Nor was he satisfied with that; he kicked the young gentleman also. Being naturally very much annoyed with such conduct, he went up stairs and was followed by Mr. Dunbar, when the former told him he had no right to do that, but, instead of listening to the expostulation, Mr. Dunbar struck him again several times, and said he would horsewhip him if he resented such treatment. He also kept him standing about three hours in the centre of the room. Now, if the complainant were a small boy, there was no doubt that his simple act, according to the cruel and barbarous code which some time ago prevailed in schools, might be visited with hard treatment; but the law never allowed a schoolmaster to strike a grown-up boy and kick him. That is not the correction which the law allows. In all schools of any celebrity such a thing as punishing a lad in this way was not thought of, and the terms of the law were express against it. He was astonished that Mr. Dunbar, or any gentleman, would allow his temper to break forth in such a manner. He had no right nor power to act as he had done; and if he (Mr. Curran) had sent his son to his institute, and that he had treated him in that manner, he would have sought a remedy in the law of the land. The authorities, as laid down in Roscoe, were express upon the subject, and although a moderate correction was admissible, it was not allowed for any man to use his fist or his boots. The conduct of Mr. Dunbar was the more inexcusable as Mr. Beamish was led to believe in the first instance that there was no correction of this sort in the establishment. Under these circumstances he (Mr. Curran) asked for the protection of the court, not so much for the sake of the individual complainant as for the public.

Mr. John Newman Beamish was then examined by Mr. Curran—He deposed, I am stepfather of the complainant; I am a magistrate of the county Cork, and was formerly a solicitor; I agreed with Mr. Dunbar to send this young gentleman to him at £60 a year; I was told by him that his was a collegiate institute for preparing young men to enter the army; I had a conversation with him in regard to the school; he said there were no extras, except washing and medicine; as for the former said I, it is a mere bagatelle, and as for the latter I hope he will want but little of it; as to the discipline of the establishment he told me there was not any corporal punishment in it of any kind, and that he never struck a boy; if, however, a boy did transgress, he gave him additional study, confined him to the house, or stopped his meals; but he repeated to me that he never struck a boy; "but if," said he, "this sort of punishment be not effectual, then I write to his parents and get rid of him;" I wrote to Mr. Dunbar, detailing the circumstances of the assault, but I got no reply from him; in my letter I complained of the assault, and requested to know whether the statements made in relation to it were correct; I got no answer to that letter, but in some days after his wife came to me with the young lad.

Cross-examined by Mr. Irvine—When I brought my step-son to the institute, I understood that he was admitted as a junior pupil; I told him he was fifteen years and a fortnight old, and that he was very backward in his education; he said that, strictly speaking, he was not the proper age, but that he would take him; the assault was committed on Friday week; the young gentleman was at home both on Saturday and Sunday; he mentioned the matter indirectly to me on Saturday, but more fully on Sunday; Mrs. Beamish told me that George had been struck by Mr. Dunbar, and that he felt very sore about it; I said first that perhaps Mr. Dunbar would write about the matter, and that I would write to him upon the next day; having heard the details of the assault on Sunday, I wrote on Monday; when Mr. Beamish spoke to me about his feeling sore upon the matter I understood that it was his mental feelings were affected, and not that he was bodily affected; I considered that a brutal attack had been made upon him; Mrs. Dunbar called upon me after the assault, but the only explanation she gave me was that the boy ought to have been turned out of the school.

Mr. Curran—Neither Mrs. Dunbar nor Mrs. Beamish is here, and we cannot go into anything about them.

The Magistrate—I look upon this case as one of those which with a little patience and forbearance might have been arranged. I do not now speak as a magistrate, but, in trying cases of this kind, I must say I have always wished to see an amicable arrangement entered into between the parties.

Mr. Irvine said he was instructed to say that Mr. Dunbar had gone to Mr. Beamish, to offer an explanation of the matter.

The Magistrate—As regards the law of the matter, there can be no doubt whatever, and, if you press me to decide it according to law, of course I will, but I think it would be much better that the arrangements should be entered into as between gentleman and gentleman.

Mr. Beamish—Allow me to say, your worship, that upon my honour and upon my oath, if Mr. Dunbar had acted like a gentleman, and replied to my note, I would not have gone any further with the matter.

Mr. Irvine—It was utterly impossible for Mr. Dunbar to offer an explanation in person, for he left town in about an hour after, so that disposes of the objection. I am sure he will be very glad to act upon the magistrate's suggestion; but I must also say that I am prepared to show that there was no excess used upon the occasion.

The Magistrate—I detest to hear cases of this sort upon strictly legal and technical grounds.

Mr. Curran—Well, what proposition do you make?

The Magistrate—I would suggest that Mr. Curran and Mr. Irvine should go into the next room and settle the matter.

Those gentlemen accordingly withdrew for a few minutes, and, having returned,

Mr. Curran stated that a settlement had been effected.

Mr. Dunbar then said he was bound to say that he was not justified in acting towards the young gentleman as he did. He was sorry for it, as the act was a deviation from the rule generally observed in his establishment.

Some conversation then took place as to costs, when it was agreed that Mr. Dunbar should pay £4 for that purpose.

The matter then ended.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth,
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by their Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred, by [illegible], and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street

BIRTHS.

Perry—Dec. 3, at Mosstown, county Westmeath, the wife of William James Perry, Esq., of a daughter.

Wolseley—Oct. 30, at Plantation Hoff-Van Aurich, Essequibo, Demerara, the wife of Charles Wolseley, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Cairns and Alexander—November 27, at the Church of St. Nicholas, Galway, by the Rev. John Treanor, John Elliot Cairns, Esq., of Trinity College, Dublin, and Queen's College, Galway, eldest son of William Cairnes, Esq., of Stameen, Drogheda, to Eliza Charlotte Alexander, second daughter of the late G. H. M. Alexander, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

Upton and Wheeley—November 1, at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham Kent, by the Rev. W. B. Hayne, M.A., Edward James Upton Esq., Captain 26th Cameronians, youngest son of Thomas Upton, Esq., Sydenham-hill, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of John Wheeley Bavington, Esq., of Malvern House, Lower Sydenham.

DEATHS.

Crawford—Dec. 3, at Lower Mount-street, Mary Elizabeth, the eldest and beloved daughter of Arthur Sharman Crawford, Esq.

Darling—Nov. 5, in the Island of Trinidad, Richard Sisson Darling, Esq., son of the late Richard Darling, who was for many years an eminent merchant in this city.

Warner—Nov. 24, at Worthing, in the 38th year of his age, Biddulph Henry, eldest son of B. Warner, Esq., J.P., of Marvelstown, county Meath.

Young—December 2nd, at Denzille-street, in the 16th year of his age, John William, the dearly beloved son of George and Maria Young.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, DEC. 4.—ARRIVED—Vortex, St. John's, N.B., deals and palings; Active, Liverpool, wheat; Margaret, Chester, flour; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods—14 colliers.

SAILED—Calypso, Bristol, goods; Ellesmere, Drogheda, wheat; Hercules, Holyhead, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR.—Dec. 5.
Morning, 2h 21m. | Evening, 2h 54m.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES."
For either Morning or Evening Edition.

STAMPED.				UNSTAMPED.		
Yearly	£2	12	0	Yearly	£1	[illegible] 4
Half-yearly	1	6	0	Half-yearly	0	13 [illegible]
Quarterly	0	13	0	Quarterly	0	6

Letters relating to Subscriptions or Agents to be addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin
All other communications to be addressed to
THE EDITOR.
Post-Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, in the Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, LAWRENCE E. KNOX, Esq., by David Towson—Wednesday, December 5, 1860.